and Hong Kong

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Minister Fuad Butros of Lebanon

met with Mr. Habib again Tuesday in the presidential palace in East

Leaving the meeting. Mr. Butros said the talks had concentrated on

what he called the "famine block-

Habib's help to lift this blockade

which has begun to affect vital

human institutions and women

and children," he said. After the 50-minute session, the Lebanese

continued meeting without the

U.S. representatives.
Mr. Wazzan told reporters
"These are the most difficult nego-

tiations. We have to deal indirectly

Speaking to the French Institute for International Relations, a pri-

vate foreign affairs group, Mr. Sar-tawi said the PLO had "formally

conceded to Israel in the most une-

quivocal manner the right to exist

one's enemy which presupposes the existence of an enemy."

Arafat Adviser

Mr. Sartawi is an adviser to Mr.

He said the organization, which is headed by Yasser Arafat, realized that "one makes peace with

"It was important to seek Mr.

ade" of West Beirut.

with so many parties."

on a reciprocal basis."

Soviet Trade Needs Called Substantial

U.S. Report Suggests High Vulnerability to International Market Forces

By Robert D. Hershey h.

WASHINGTON - The Soviet Union is deendent upon foreign trade to a "far greater" legree than Western analysis have long as-turned and thus is more vulnerable to economc sanctions, according to a study recently is-

The new data, released Monday, describe an xonomy quite unlike the conventional West-xn view of a Soviet Union that is largely selfafficient and insulated from world marke

"The new analysis shows that the Soviet Unon is more open to the influences of internaional market forces than many people have believed," said Bruce Chapman, director of the lepartment's census burean. "That, in turn, neggests greater Soviet vulnerability to eco-nomic sanctions than has been understood up

The Reagan administration recently tightmed restrictions on the use of U.S. equipment and technology for a huge natural gas pipeline hat would carry Soviet gas from Siberian lields to Western Europe. These sunctions, which apply also to foreign licensees of Amerian companies, have met widespread resistance abroad.

The findings also tend to support the view of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger who has maintained that the sanctions would prove effective in denying the Russians a source of hard currency, from the sale of gas, that could be used for armaments. Former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. is known to believe the sauctions would be ineffective.

The Commerce Department report declares the Soviet Union's participation in world trade to be "two to three times higher" than has been previously recognized, with the ratio of Soviet imports to its national income rising to 20 percent in 1980 from about 9 percent in

"The importance of this conclusion cannot be overemphasized," said Vladimir G. Treml and Barry L. Kostinsky, authors of the study.

"The long-held notion that Soviet foreign trade is unusually small for an industrialized nation should be discarded. Foreign trade has clearly played an increasingly significant role in the Soviet economy."

In a related development, the Agriculture Department predicted Monday that the Soviet grain harvest this year would total only 170 Ilion metric tons, 15 million tons less than was forecast last month. The result of this poor harvest, the fourth in a row, means the Soviet Union can be expected to import about 40 million tons of grain. Canada on Monday confirmed an extension of credit of up to \$1 bil-lion to the Soviet Union to buy Canadian

Meanwhile, it was reported from Moscow Monday that a Leningrad factory began mass producing high-powered pumping equipment designed to supplant Western supplies that have been cut off. Moscow television, showed employees at the Nevsky engineering factory

working on a new turbine that was draped with banners saying, "Our Working Answer to

Soviet officials have insisted that Moscow can, by itself, build the pipeline, which many Westerners regard as giving the Soviet Union undesirable leverage over European energy

One of the main reasons for Western underestimation of Soviet trade dependence has been the disregard for the difference between internal Soviet prices and the market prices by which imports and exports are measured.

The study's authors were able to estimate imports based on the real value of the Russian ruble in the Soviet economy, derived from do-

The lower previous figures were based on the formal exchange rate for the ruble, which is not used in international trade, and they overstated its value. In effect, the previous figures understated the value of Soviet imports and overstated the value of their exports. The new study put the value of Soviet exports at about 7 percent of Soviet national income.

This system of pricing, together with the in-convertibility of the ruble, has led Western analysts to neglect almost entirely the issue of domestic prices in the trade sector, the analysts

The main difference between domestic and export prices, they said, is the need for "basic (Continued on Page 2, Col.4)



Two women waited Tuesday with their belongings for transportation to Christian-held East Beirut. The road marks the "green line" that divides the eastern sector from Moslem-controlled West Beirut. An Israeli Army checkpoint is at the top of the hill and a Palestinian crossing point is a few yards from the women.

Israelis Move To Build Up **Beirut Forces**

BEIRUT — Israel strengthened its front-line positions around Moslem West Beirut Tuesday as Lebanese leaders, their peace talks stalemated, focused negotiations on getting Israel to lift its blockade

of the capital. In Paris, Issam Sartawi, a leading Palestinian moderate, called for the United States to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization and establish contacts with it, saying the PLO had formally acknowledged Israel's right to exist.

Israeli sources, however, said the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin was becoming convinced that the PLO was stalling, "constantly throwing in new factors in the hope that time is working in their favor."

Reporters Tuesday saw Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers moving to new positions on Beirut's southern and eastern outskirts, after a sixth cease-fire was arranged by the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, Sunday night. The truce halted the heaviest Israeli-PLO artillery duels since the early days of Israel's invasion.

Lebanese military sources said the Israeli command regrouped its forces around Beirut to absorb two new armored brigades and tighten the encirclement of the PLO's West Beirut stronghold.

An Israeli military spokesman,

Paul Kedar, however, said in East Beirut that Israel was not building up its forces. "We are always an army on the move," he said. President Elias Sarkis, Premier

sion could drive the moderate

as it becomes clear that some pro-

Iran Rejects UN Resolution

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran rejected on Tuesday the UN Security Council resolution calling for a peaceful solution to the Gulf war,

and pledged to impose its terms on

Premier Mir Hossein Musavi told Tehran Radio that the resolu-

tion was an attempt to save Mr.

continue the war until all its condi-

tions had been met, "Saddam's re-

gime must abandon our territory

unconditionally, pay war repara-

tions and be condemned. In this case the war will end," he said.

Mr. Musavi said Iran would

the Iraqi government.

Arafat and a member of the 301member Palestine National Council that functions as a sort of parliament in exile. He has been responsible for Palestinian contacts with the Israeli peace movement. At the end of his speech he was asked whether he had the authority

to issue statements in the name of the PLO and he replied that he was "standing on the highest PLO authority" in discussing actions the council has taken.

Palestinian and Lebanese sources said Mr. Arafat would reverse

his current refusal to evacuate his guerrillas from West Beirut by ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet if the Reagan administration recognized the PLO.

On Monday night, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel. in a speech to air force officers, said, time is running out" for a diplomatic solution

an assault. They believe the inva-Mr. Habib's efforts bogged down over Syria's refusal to allow states closer to the United States the Palestinian guerrillas into its territory and over the PLO's insis-tence that a UN force must police tection from Iran ultimately will a disengagement of PLO and Israeli forces in Beirut before an evacuation.

Government and Palestinian sources said no progress was likely in the peace talks until the foreign minister of Syria, Abdel Halim Khaddam, and the Saudi Arabian foreign minister. Prince Sand al-Faisal made a visit to Washington. Lebanese television reported that Mr. Khaddam left Tuesday for

Washington. In Damascus, thousands of Syrians, Palestinians and Lebanese refugees demonstrated Tuesday against Israel and the United States outside the U.S. Embassy. Syrian police threw a cordon around the complex to forestall vi-

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Marines to Lebanon, **Stronger Ties to Arabs** cy issues at the hearing, Mr. Before he discussed foreign poli-WASHINGTON — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state-

Shultz Backs Sending

designate, said Tuesday he sup-ports sending U.S. troops to be part of a multinational force in Lebanon "if it can be done proper-

that "beyond the issues of the moment, the importance to our

Ohio, a former Marine who had we don't need the Marines. If it can't be, we are going to have a lot of funerals over in Arlington [Me-morial Cemetery] with Marines coming back in body bags."

of people who are capable of maintaining the peace contributes to

hearing on his nomination to succeed Alexander M. Haig Jr., who resigned June 25 over mexplained policy differences within the Reagan administration, Mr. Shultz pledged to work with Israel toward comprehensive Middle East

self. I share in this deep and endur-

not refer specifically to the PLO in this context.

Later, when asked if he favored including the PLO in the talks, Mr. Shultz was noncommital. "If they get off this guerrilla kick, then they are one voice of the Palestinian people," he said. "Whether they

Thatcher said. "The first is al fanatic." His mother said he

Shultz, who was Treasury secretary and secretary of labor in the Nixon administration, told the committee he will sever all connections with the Bechtel Group, a worldwide engineering firm with large Arab contracts. His presidency of Bechtel has prompted questions from some senators as to whether he would be impartial in the Mideast.

to address myself to the question of my relationship to Bechtel possible answer: none."

of Bechtel and an officer of some of its subsidiaries. He is also selling his Bechtel stock and said he ould disqualify himself from any decision affecting the worldwide

on nuclear weapons because the

U.S. commitment not to be the first nation to use nuclear arms in conflict, Mr. Shultz said the United States would not be the that if someone else used them,

weapons to Taiwan, including jet aircraft, when it is determined they are needed. He said good relations with Peking are a "matter of great importance," but he also believes the U.S. obligations toward Taiwan under the law should be "faithfully" carried out.

ct-backed repression in Poland.

Iran Gathers Troops at Iraq Border; U.S., Gulf Nations Fear Invasion ·By Michael Getler tionally recognized boundaries."

Some administration officials

believe a successful Iranian inva-

sion would "complicate things

badly," as one put it, especially if

it came with the war between Isra-

el and the Palestinian Liberation

Organization still going on in Leb-

give the Soviet Union an opportunity to shift at least some support to Iran and put the United States

in the awkward position of having

to back Iraq, a country with which

Also, because Saudi Arabia and

most other Gulf states "are very

frightened" over the prospects of a

militarily dominant Iran under Ay-

atoliah Khomeini, the Iranians might demand that the Saudis and

others put greater distance be-tween themselves and the United

it does not have formal relations.

They think an invasion would

the dispatch of UN observers to There are specialists who take a

WASHINGTON — Iran is verify the disengagement and less alarming view of the potential ssine its mili what appears to be a full-scale invasion of Iraq, a prospect that is causing great alarm here and in several Gulf countries, according to U.S. officials.

White House, Pentagon and State Department officials agreed Monday that an invasion by about 80,000 Tranian troops forming near the border with Iraq could come within a matter of days. An Iranian invasion could top-

ple the government of Iraqi Presi-dent Saddam Hussein, the officials said. A victory by the forces of Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini could also threaten govern-ments elsewhere in the Gulf with another outbreak of aggressive Islamic fundamentalism and create serious new diplomatic and securi-ty problems in the oil-rich region for the United States and its allies, the officials said. U.S. officials said they had no

eason not to believe a broadcast Monday on Tehran Radio, moni-tored in London, that said Iran was ready to make a thrust into Iraq to topple Mr. Hussein. Big Dust-Up'

Tehran Radio said a "grand and historic battle" is in the offing. The U.S. officials, basing their state-

ments on intelligence reports, said 'a very big dust-up" is likely soon. Iraq and Iran have been at war since September, 1980, when Iraq Iran and quickly seized control of the disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway leading into the Gulf and a long sliver of land on the Iranian side of the border in the oil-producing province of

During the past year, Iran has fought back, manling Iraqi forces in several battles and driving them back to the border. Intelligence information indicates that Iraq has almost 100,000 troops arrayed against the Iranians. Because the Iranis would be fighting for their homeland, they might fight more effectively now.

But the officials said the intelligence information also indicates that Iraqi readiness has been poor in comparison with the Iranian efforts. They said that there are holes in the trench line along portions of the 700-mile (1,120-kilometer) border and that morale continues to be low among Iraqi soldiers.

Sources in Washington believe the main first objective of the Iranian assault would be Basra, a major Iraqi oil port. Some U.S. officials believe that taking Basra and other key points alone might be enough to topple Mr. Hussein, but other analysts say the Iranians may be more interested in money than in forcing Mr. Hussein out. The Iranians have demanded \$150 billion in reparations as part of the price for any nonmilitary settlement with Iraq.

Late Monday, the UN Security Council in New York unanimously adopted a resolution, acted on at the request of Iraq, calling for an immediate cease-fire in the war. The resolution also called for with-



Thousands of Iranian militiamen gathered in Tehran to be taken south to the front by train.

_U.S. Aides Expect Cuts In '84 Military Budget

George P. Shultz in Senate confirmation hearings Tuesday.

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By Richard Halloran New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Senior ad-

ministration officials say economic and political pressures are likely to force cuts to be made in the projected 1984 military budget and thus require revisions in long-term military planning.
The officials said Monday that

no figure had been set for the 1984 defense budget that is now being prepared. But they said they expected the Office of Management and Budget to insist on a ceiling that could be \$8 billion to \$10 billion below the \$247-billion target set by the Defense Department in projections in January.
"We are swimming in a sea of

tmoertainty," said one official.
The 1984 military budget is being prepared by the Defense Resources Board, the Pentagon's executive committee. Administration officials said White House officials had impressed on that board the need to reduce the size of the planned increase in military spending, to help cut the federal budget

serted that the administration's

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Margaret Thatcher called Tuesday

for a "very thorough review" of the

security measures surrounding

Queen Elizabeth and her family af-

ter an intruder confronted the

queen in her bedroom at Bucking-

The Sun newspaper reported

that the man alleged to have scaled

a drainpipe to reach the queen's

bedroom Friday had made at least

Mrs. Thatcher, who is under fire

for her government's failure to

provide adequate protection for

the queen, fold Parliament she

hoped to have a report next week

from Assistant Police Commis-

sioner John Dellow, who was

named to investigate security at

Long-Term Inquiry

In Parliament Conservative Harry Greenway called for "a long-term inquiry to take a deep

ham Palace.

12 visits to the palace.

the palace.

LONDON - Prime Minister

plans to cut domestic welfare programs will increase political pressures for military cuts, especially in light of the congressional elec-tion campaign coming in the fall.

The prospect of tighter military budgets in 1984 and beyond has forced planners in the Defense Department to revise the administration's long-range strategy.
Officials said more emphasis

would be placed on preparing for nuclear and conventional warfare in space, intelligence and covert operations, communications, research and development of technology that would make Soviet weapons obsolete, and economic warfare with the Soviet Union. They also suggested that, be-cause the development and acqui-

sition of new weapons would be delayed, more emphasis would be placed on the use of flexible tactics such as "geographic escalation." That approach calls for hitting an or not necessarily at the point of attack but where the ag-

Queen's Security to Be Reviewed

whether the systems themselves are

adequate for protection and,

secondly, whether they are proper-

ly operated. I hope and believe the

Meanwhile, stringent new pro-

tection measures surrounded the

queen. Some police officers who

had been on guard duty have been

moved to other jobs, dog patrols in the sprawling grounds have been increased, and all visitors were

Mr. Deliow consulted security

specialists about introducing a foolproof surveillance system, m-

cluding the use of closed-circuit

television, vibration sensors and

evaded 43 soldiers, 24 police, 350

palace staff members, dog patrols,

surveillance cameras, electronic lis-

tening devices and other equip-

ment. He reportedly caused the

The Sun newspaper, which re-

ported that the intruder had visit-

Authorities said the intruder

thermal detectors.

queen no harm.

and long lock at security."

"Clearly there are two major ed the palace 12 times before, said his father described him as "a roy-

being scrutimized more closely.

inquiry will be very thorough."

Among the leading uncertainties in military spending, the officials said, was the fate of the 1983 mili-The White House has further as-(Continued on Page 2, Col-4)

own security of wide and ever-strengthening ties with the Arabs is manifest. It is with them, as well as Israel, that we will be able to bring peace to the Middle East,"

agreement in principle to send 1,000 Marines to Lebanon, Mr. Shultz said he thought it would be worthwhile "if we can remove the PLO fighters from Beirut and get them somewhere else."

Sen. John Glenn, Democrat of raised the question, told Mr. Shultz, "If it can be done safely,

"I don't agree with you," said Mr. Shultz. "I think the presence

In an opening statement at a

Mr. Shultz said that no one should "dispute the depth and dnrability of America's commitment to the security of Israel or our readiness to assure that Israel has the necessary means to defend her-

ing commitment." He said representatives of the Palestinian people should be involved in the negotiations to find a Middle East peace. Mr. Shultz did

are the voice is another question."

told her he had a "girlfriend called

Elizabeth" living in London SW1,

talking about," his mother said.
"We knew he had trouble sleeping

at nights and often went out in the

early hours. But no one knew

where he was going."

The Sun quoted his father as

saying his son had a drug problem,

but that "he would not harm a hair

on the queen's head. He is no revo-

lutionary and has no political

Michael Fagan, 31, was charged Saturday with breaking into the

palace a month ago and stealing half a bottle of wine. A govern-

ment minister confirmed that Mr.

Fagan had been arrested again Fri-

day, but no further charges have

The Daily Express, which first broke the story of Friday's intru-

sion, said the queen was awakened

at 3 a.m. by a man sitting on the end of her bed. The queen talked

to him for 10 minutes to calm him

before summoning a footman.

motivations."

"I never cottoned on who he was

the palace's postal district.

ly and safely."

Mr. Shultz, in confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, also said "During the last few days, a number of senators have asked me Asked about President Reagan's

should I become secretary of state. To those questions, I see only one Mr. Shultz said he had already when he is confirmed, as president

engineering firm.

Mr. Shultz said he agrees with

President Reagan's decision to try to prevent the European allies from using U.S.-licensed equipment in construction of a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Europe, even though the decision has angered the allies. He also said he opposes a freeze

aim of the Reagan administration is to reduce the number of nuclear Asked whether he favored a

first to use arms in Europe, but we have to preserve the option and uncertainty of what we are going to do." He said he agreed that the Unit-

ed States should sell defensive In response to questions by Sen.

Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and committee chairman, Mr. Shultz said that "this would not be the time to negotiate a true long-term grain agreement" with the Soviet Union in view of what the administration regards as Sovi-

the pope.

tion no longer haunts East Ti-mor. The famine that hit wide areas of the former Portuguese territory in 1978 and 1980 has abated, but the food supply is shaky in some areas and observers says that the province as a whole won't grow enough to feed its population for the forsecable future, "In Timor, even the good times are bad," one diplomat said. "Good times are only when they need to import less food." Page 5.

INSIDE

■ Underground Solidarity leaders reportedly have called for a suspension of strikes and demonstrations until the end of July, at least partly to ease the way for a planned visit by Page 5.

■ Although it was obscured by the landslide victory of Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, the results of last Sunday's Mexican presidential elections included a warning to the country's entrenched political system: The middle class is increasingly unhappy with the Page 3. ■ The specter of mass starva-



A reluctant British train driver is confronted by a picket on arriving for work.

Arbitrators Intervene in U.K. Rail Strike

LONDON - Government arbitrators intervened in the 10-day-old nationwide railroad strike Tuesday, and British Rail chiefs delayed announcing whether the entire network will be shut down

and strikers fired.

The British Rail board said that the government's Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service had approached both sides and that preliminary talks had started on a possible settleNewspapers speculated that the state-run rail system, its hopes dashed for a mass return to work by strikers, will halt the limited service it has operated since the walkout began July 4.

In the House of Commons, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had angry words with the op-position Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, whom she branded "the strikers' friend" because of his support for the 24,000 train engineers who walked out to protest new, flexible scheduling.

West German Banks Sign Accord For Financing Siberian Pipeline

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - Major West German banks, ignoring U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union, formally agreed Tuesday to extend up to \$1.6 billion in credits to Moscow for the construction of the pipeline to carry Siberian natural gas to Western Europe. An accord between the banks

and the Soviet government, signed in Leningrad, provided further evi-dence of West German determination to proceed with the controversial project over U.S. objections and the practical obstacles placed in its way by Mr. Reagan.
The bulk of the West German

credits are for purchases of compressor stations for the 3,500-mile (5,600-kilometer) pipeline sched-uled to carry Siberian natural gas to Western Europe starting in

Mr. Reagan's ban on the export of U.S. equipment for the pipeline was extended last month to foreign subsidiaries and licensees of U.S. companies. It affects specifically the large 25-megawatt turbines used for compressor stations.
Companies in West Germany,

France, Britain and Italy are involved in the Siberian pipeline project and stand to lose financially by the American action.

The West German government had stressed from the start that it supports the project. Tuesday's agreement provides for guarantees by Bonn of 85 percent of the financing. Without such backing, the banks would have been reluctant to make the loans.

West German diplomatic sources here said the Bonn government still hopes to persuade the Reagan administration to abandon its punitive actions against Moscow and to thereby avoid serious discord in the Western alliance.

Challenge by Thatcher

West German Chancellor Hel-mut Schmidt is scheduled to visit the United States next week for a brief vacation and was expected to meet with Secretary of State-designate George P. Shultz to press the European case.

Washington fails to accommodate European concerns on this issue, a West German source here said, Then we may simply be forced to ignore the sanctions

So far, only Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has directly challenged the U.S. trade restrictions. London has invoked a 1980 law, known as the Protection of Trading Interests Act, to assert that Mr. Reagan's sanctions were damaging British trading interests. The British legislation would enable Mrs. Thatcher to take what-

ever legal steps were available to overturn the embargo.
In Bonn, the Economics Minis-

try issued a statement Tuesday saying the government "has no clear legal basis at its disposal for forbidding adherence to the em-bargo on the gas pipeline deal."
But it added that the government was studying the political, legal and economic implications of the U.S. action.

U.S. action.

In announcing the agreement
Tuesday, Tass described it as "evidence of the steadily broadening
economic and trade links between
the Soviet Union and the Federal

Republic of Germany."

A statement issued by Deutsche
Bank, the leader of the bank consortium, said the agreement would allow the Soviet Union to draw up to \$1.6 billion before the end of

the year for West German equipment and services for the pipeline. About \$1.1 billion is to be used to pay for equipment already or-

The line of credit agreed Tuesday does not cover Soviet purchases of West German pipes used in the project.

German sources said a joint venture by the Russians and West Eu-ropeans was being considered that would involve the Soviet Union's construction of turbines at West European facilities, independent of

The European companies manufacture the large turbines under li-cense to General Electric. The key issue is the turbine blades that are supplied by GE and manufactured in the United States.

The Soviet government has announced recently that it has decid-

turbines for five domestic pipe-lines. The Western companies had been anticipating supplying large turbines for these additional projects prior to Mr. Reagan's embar-

In the protocols of the Soviet-West German bank commission that met for two days in Leningrad, both sides confirmed their determination to cooperate with credits and insurance, and asserted a readiness to press for "realization of major and long-term proj-

The protocol appeared to reflect West German interest in broader commercial and financial deals with Moscow beyond the Siberian

(Bradley Graham in Bonn contributed to this dispatch)

He charged that the United States is building two military air-

ports and a navy base in Honduras

for intervention in Nicaragua.

Nicsrama.

and furnishing arms to Honduras

the United States had appealed to

world banks not to grant loans to

On the economic front, he said

Asked what ties Nicaragua has

with the Soviet Union, Mr. Ortega

said that, if the international com-

munity, particularly the United States, would support the Nicara-

guan administration, Nicaragua

would "guarantee nonalignment."
Mr. Ortega conferred Tuesday
with French Defense Minister

Charles Hernu. Ministry sources

said that the two did not discuss any new weapons contracts be-

tween Nicaragua and France, but

that Mr. Ortega invited Mr. Hermi

to visit Nicaragua.
France is furnishing \$15.8 mil-

lion in military equipment to Ni-caragua, but Mr. Ortega declined to discuss the deal or his conversa-

tion with the French defense min-

The support by France for the

France will give Nicaragua \$14.7

million in aid for industrial projects and to reduce its balance of

payments deficit, French sources

said. The new aid package was worked out Monday during a meeting between Prime Minister

The two countries also signed an agreement for economic, scientific

and cultural exchange and cooper-

At a dinner Monday night in

Mr. Ortega's honor, Foreign Min-ister Claude Cheysson praised the

Sandinista government, saying it is

identified with the image of liber-

Mitterrand Drops

In Opinion Polls

PARIS — President François

Mitterrand's popularity has sunk to its lowest level this year, accord-

ing to an opinion poll published Tuesday in the daily Le Matin.

Of those questioned, 38 percent said they disapproved of his per-

formance, compared with 29 per-cent last month, while those who

approved fell to 53 percent from 59.

Most other ministers in the So-

cialist government, including Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

also lost ground. Le Matin attribu-ted the fall in the government's popularity to the wage and price freeze announced in June, annual

inflation of about 14 percent and the recent devaluation of the franc.

ation, progress and liberty.

Pierre Mauroy and Mr. Ortega.

Sandinista government brought strong criticism from the Reagan

nounced in January.

Nicaragua Wants Talks With U.S., Leader Says

United Press International PARIS - Nicaragua is ready to sion against the Nicaraguan revodiscuss differences with the United lution," he said. States despite the Reagan administration's "silent invasion" against the leftist Sandinista regime, a member of the ruling Nicaraguan directorate said here Tuesday.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta, said his country's offer for talks had been relsed by the Reagan administration. Nicaragua sent a note to the United States in May expressing willingness to open talks but sidestepping the question of whether Nicaragua had given material aid to guerrillas in El Salvador.

At a news conference ending a two-day official visit to France, Mr. Ortega repeated Nicaragua's stand that negotiations with the United States must open without preconditions on their content. The United States wants to discuss the alleged aid to Salvadoran reb-

Mr. Ortega charged that his country is suffering from U.S. aggression against its political, military and economic plan. "Wash-

Sudan Drops Charges In 1978 Boeing Deal

The Associated Press
KHARTOUM, Sudan —
Charges of unlawful enrichment and currency exchange violations against El Sir Abbas, a Sudanese agent for the Boeing Corp., have been dropped after he refunded \$340,000 to the government, ac-cording to Ahmed Kamel el-Aas, the prosecutor general.

Mr. Abbas was accused in September, 1978, of transferring \$680,000 from a \$24-million airplane deal into a foreign bank account for himself and other, unidentified Sudanese. The official Sudanese news agency said at the time that failure to bring the money to Sudan violated currency regulations. ulations.

The agency had also quoted Omer O. el-Mardi, who was prosecutor general when the charges were made, as saying that the \$680,000 was a bribe. But in a statement given later to Mr. Abstatement given later to Mr. Abbas attorney, Mr. Mardi said there was no charge of bribery against Mr. Abbas. That statement was confirmed by Mr. Aas.

From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC. Radio Monte Carlo

Ecoutez la radio qui vous écoute

the PLO had been pressing Saudi Arabia for large amounts of mon-ey, reportedly hundreds of millions of dollars, and that the organization's chairman, Yasser Arafat, had been seeking stronger backing from the Arab world and Europe in exchange for an agreement to withdraw his guerrilla forces from

There was no indication that the United States had been approached to recognize and deal directly with the PLO, although that is known to have long been a goal of Mr. Arafat. He is regarded as eager to extract as many political concessions as possible to coun-teract the damage from his mili-tary defeat and keep his organiza-

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

raeli officials say the Palestine Lib-

eration Organization has been us-

ing the time produced by the

stalled negotiations in Beirut to

fortify its military positions in the city and to seek new support from

The officials said Monday that

Arab countries.

the capital.

JERUSALEM — Well-placed Is-

tion alive in another Arab capital. On a military level, Israeli officials say, the PLO has laid mines, assembled arms caches, set booby traps and begun transforming some of its estimated 5,000 guernillas into "civilians" who would try to stay behind after an evacuation to form the nucleus of a future fighting force.

Stalling Suspected

As a result, the impression pre-vails in government circles here that the PLO is stalling for time in the Beirut talks. Israeli officials are not certain that the organization is serious about leaving, and they are skeptical about the assessment by the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, that the political talks have

a chance of success. The talks were described by one official as "surreal" and "one of the weirdest negotiations that has

ever taken place."

The two adversaries — Israel and the PLO - do not talk to each other. Even one of the intermediaries will not talk to one of the parties. Messages from one adversary, transmitted through two intermediaries, never seem to reach the

And the passage of time is playing on the nerves of both sides. Several times a week, Israel's representatives, Ariel Sharon, the defense minister, and David Kimche, the director-general of the Foreign Ministry, fly by helicopter to Beirut, where they meet with Mr. Habib.

Because Israel and the PLO refuse to recognize each other, the two Israelis will not meet Mr. Arafat. Nor will Mr. Habib, since the United States has pledged not to talk directly to the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Refusal Reported

As a result, Mr. Arafat talks to the premier of Lebanon, Shafiq al-Wazzan, and to a former prem Saeb Salam, who in turn talk with Mr. Habib. Mr. Sharon and Mr. Kimche have reportedly asked to see Mr. Wazzan but he has ington has launched a silent inva-

refused. Officials here believe that Mr. Wazzan feels himself in danger from the PLO, that he may have been threatened explicitly with assassination and that as a result he is also reluctant to convey Israeli essages from Mr. Habib to Mr.

Study Queries Soviet Trade

upgrading" of the quality of Soviet products to make them competitive in the world market. The study declares the ratio of

imports and exports to national income to be the key to measuring the effect of foreign trade and this, in the absence of appropriate statistics for the Soviet Union, has until recently been thought to be about 6 to 10 percent. The new calculations show that the figure was about 15 percent in 1970, about 27 percent in 1980 and could reach 33 percent this year.

The publication of lengthy ex-

cerpts of the Commerce report at this time were described by one department spokesman as "a coincidence more than anything else." But Samuel Baum, acting chief of the bureau's Foreign Demographic Analysis Division, noted the subject was of current interest. The full 200-page report is to be published in the fall.

(Continued from Page 1)

tary budget that is before Congress now. Only the Senate has passed an authorization bill, the first step

in the process, and neither house

Administration officials said

they feared that Congress would adjourn early for the November elections and leave the 1983 bud-

get unfinished at the start of the

new fiscal year on Oct. 1. The De-

fense Department might then be required to operate under a contin-

uing resolution, which would pre-

vent the starting of any new pro-

nal 1983 military budget might be less than the \$209 billion in De-

fense Department outlays that

have been approved by the Senate.

considering weapons programs that could be stretched out if the

defense budget ceiling were low-

prove the nation's air defenses,

part of Mr. Reagan's program to

revitalize the nuclear deterrent,

might be delayed. They also sug-

Officials said that plans to im-

Although military planners have been given no upper limits yet on the 1984 budget, they have begun

In addition, officials said the fi-

has voted an appropriation bill.

One snag has been the reluc-tance of other Arab countries to accept the PLO guerrillas. Syria has asked Saudi Arabia for enormous amounts of money in exchange for agreeing to take them.

according to Israeli officials.

The route of exit has also become an issue lately, Israelis say.
Rather than leave on ships, the

PLO is now reported to have said that it prefers to go by the Beirut-Damascus highway to Syria. That was Israel's original suggestion, but some officials are now having second thoughts, fearing that with Syrians controlling the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon, the PLO may never actually leave the coun-

The PLO also has reportedly asked that the proposed international force of American and French troops be deployed as a buffer between the guerrilla force and the Israeli Army before the guerrillas leave. Israel has rejected

that idea.
The Israeli government as a whole now seems very eager for a

political settlement because the military alternatives appear increasingly complex.

Mr. Show

Mr. Sharon, who was pressing several weeks ago for an assault on West Beirut, is now reported to be keeping his counsel during Cabinet meetings, allowing events to dictate the policy.

The Unsung Heroes of Someone Else's War

Amid the Flight of Beirut's Residents, a Few Stay for Relief Efforts the safety of East Beirut, or for the security

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Tones Service
BEIRUT — Upbeat stories are not easy to find in this war. There are not, in fact, even many unsung heroes among the Lebanese ci-vilians because this is not their fight. It is the

But danger, constant and nerve-numbing day after day, evokes unpredictable responses. Some people rise above it, even thrive on it. Others succumb to it, retreating into some spiritual void, victims of the most human response of all — the will to survive. At the same time that some wealthy Leba-

nese were fleeing their capital in Mercedes-Benzes, the socially prominent and soft-spo-ken director of the YWCA, Mona Khanki, was in the city's port area in a pickup truck equipped with a machine gun, making sure that a convoy of food made it through a gang

"People seem to hold on up to a certain point, then they give up," she said. "For me, it is a matter of faith and a matter of fear, and fear is the most disgusting thing. There is nothing you can do to combat it."

Dr. Alex Zacharia makes the hazardous drive each day from East Beirut to West

Beirut to provide free surgery, but some doc-tors here headed for East Beirut to wait out

the war. "War is like a big, big sieve," said Aboud Yafi, 35, a leather goods manufacturer who has been driving an ambulance as a volunteer during the past month. "Everybody goes into it and eventually the good and the bad

are separated. It's just two extremes, black and white. There is no gray."

Mr. Yafi and a group of friends, all successful businessmen, are staffing a health clinic. They represent no political or relig-

Unlike the British during the World War Il blitz, the Lebanese have responded with no great swell of nationalism — primarily. many believe, because there are no national symbols around which to rally here.

The national government is paralyzed, the army has stayed in its barracks, firing hardly a shot at the Israeli invaders, and city workers show up at Beirut's municipal hall only to collect their paychecks. Almost everyone with the money to get out of West Beirut has

At Berbir Hospital, on the Green Line separating East and West Beirut, 70 percent of the 400-member staff has left, either for

The hospital has had to reduce the number

of its patients from 180 to 120 and put doctors on 15-hour shifts. "I can't blame anyone for being afraid," said Berbir's director, Dr. Amal Schamma, But when this is over, I imagine I'll uncon-sciously re-evaluate my friends. I don't see how I can feel the same again about the ones

who walked out." Fuad Tabet, 23, feels the same way. He is a biochemistry major at Haigazian College and his group of 28 student volunteers has dwindled to seven or eight. "They should have stayed," he says. They are needed. Even my own brother left."

This is the first time, Mr. Tabet says, that he has ever volunteered for anything. He and his friends started by donating blood, and now each day they make their way through the refugee centers, distributing blankets and food and checking out health conditions.

"I had always planned to be a doctor," he said as artillery shells exploded a mile away, shaking the ground. But before this started I wasn't completely sure. Now I am absolutely positive. I will be a doctor."

Shiites in Position to Become Lebanese Power

By Jonathan C. Randal

Washington Post Service
BEIRUT — Every war produces winners and losers, but the traditionally downtrodden Shiite Moslems already have benefited from the long years of violence afflicting Lebanon.

That may not be the same thing as winning — a goal that has eluded almost all of Lebanon's religious communities since the civil war began in 1975. But it has provided the Shiites with new self-

confidence and power. Even before the Israeli invasion. the Shiites for the first time in centuries had become a major factor in local affairs.

More numerous than the Israelis' Maronite Christian allies and with much of their population situated in the sensitive section of southern Lebanon where Israel wants a demilitarized zone established — the Shiites have assumed even greater importance since the

In the view of observers here the Maronites and Shiites together may well emerge as the dominant forces in a new Lebanon. The ob-

Initial Discussions On Namibia Called Successful by U.S.

WASHINGTON -- All parties to negotiations on independence for South-West Africa (Namibia) have successfully concluded the first phase of their efforts, the State Department said Tuesday.

The five Western nations spear-heading the negotiations with South Africa and other interested parties reported Monday to UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar that they have all accepted certain basic principles for the formation of a constitution and a constituent assembly in the territory, which is administered by South

The first phase, now agreed to, involves the guidelines for a constitution for an independent Namibia followed by the election of a constituent assembly that would actually write the charter and adopt it. The second phase involves arrangements for interna-tionally supervised elections.

The State Department said in a statement that the United States remains in consultation with all interested parties. The negotiations have included

representatives of five Western nations - the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germa ny - and South Africa, the South-West African Peoples Organiza-tion, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and

U.S. Aides Expect Cuts in Military Budget

ing program was vulnerable.

gested that the Navy's shipbuild-

Other cuts might be made in dif-ficult technological projects, such as hardening communications fa-

cilities to survive a nuclear blast,

With cuts in conventional weap-

ons programs possible, military planners have been instructed to

push ahead with programs to de-velop weapons capable of knock-

ing out Soviet intelligence and

to plan improvements in U.S. in

telligence systems to increase com-manders' effectiveness in the tacti-

cal deployment of forces that may be numerically inferior to those of

Weapons such as the radar-evading Stealth bomber, precision-guided munitions and electronic

warfare devices would be given priority, the officials said, because

breakthroughs there could render Soviet defenses obsolete and force

Moscow to make vast new expend-

be coupled with increased empha-

They said this approach would

itures on replacements.

Similarly, they have been asked

mmunications satellites.

because they take longer to devel-

servers say, however, that the old Maronite desire for control almost certainly will have to give way to a more equal sharing of power if the relationship is to endure.

Any such development would diminish the power of the main-stream Sunni Moslems who long dominated the Moslem scene in

Until recently the Shiites' greatest failing was seen to be a lack of unchallenged leadership of the kind exercised among the Maronites by Bashir Gemayel, head of the major Christian militias. The Shiites' once-powerful feu-

dal chiefs long since had been dis-credited. Their first modern leader, an Iranian-born cleric, Imam Musa Sadr, disappeared in Libya four years ago under mysterious

His place has been taken by Nabil Berri, a mild-mannered lawyer with an American wife and family living in Detroit. Since the Israeli ivasion, Mr. Berti has come into

He heads Amal, the only one of Lebanon's many militias that re-sisted the Israeli invaders. In an interview, he said that if the Israelis aunched an assault on West Beirut, where many Shiites live in shantytown suburbs, "we will do our duty."

His southern Shiites were among the many Lebanese initially delighted by the Israeli crushing of the Palestinians. Mr. Berri, however, said he was wary. "I am afraid Israel wants an excuse to stay in the south and will create a pretext," he said.

Even before the invasion, Mr. Berri was flexing Amal's muscles.
Stirred by Shiite-dominated Iran's victories against Iraq in the Gulf war and conscious of his 900,000 fellow Lebanese Shiites Mr. Berri last month said that his community was entitled to Lebanon's presidency — in the past re-served for the Maronites.

Most Powerful Force

Behind the Shiites' emergence in Lebanese politics is Amal. Despite its fragmentation - there are pro-Syrian, pro-Iranian and pro-Leba-nese Army branches — Amal remains the most powerful force in Shiite society.

Amai helped transform a oncelethargic community of poor farmers and day laborers into the one Lebanese group that fought against the Israelis alongside the Palestinians.

After the French created Lebanon in 1920 on the ruins of the Ottoman empire, the Shiites remained little more than a satellite force, controlled by their feudal lords in southern Lebanon and the Bekaa Valley in the northeast and dominated by the Maronites to whom France entrusted political

sis on economic pressures on the Soviet Union, a tactic favored by

Weinberger and the president's na-tional security adviser, William P.

The Bureau of the Census pub-

lished on Monday excerpts from a study asserting that the Soviet Un-

ion was more vulnerable to exter-

nal economic pressures than was previously believed. The Agricul-

ture Department predicted mean-while that the Soviet Union would

have its fourth poor grain crop in a

would be made to preserve the priorities set out in the 1984-88 Defense Guidance, the basic stra-tegic plan approved by Mr. Wein-

berger in March, even though they

are among the less glamorous as-pects of military spending.

Those priorities include improv-

ing the readiness of existing forces;

increasing the supplies of amoun

tion, weapons and equipment needed to sustain them in pro-

longed combat; and developing es-

sential new weapons to "seek ad-vances in warfighting capacity that

radically alter the relative military

The officials said every effort

Secretary of Defense Caspar

Between the two world wars, the Shiites served as allies to the Maronites, offsetting the Sunnis, who remained unreconciled to the creation of the Christian-dominated state. The real power remained in the

under the unwritten Lebanese system of apportioning political offices to the country's many religious sects. Under this system, all prime ministers were Sunnis and the speakers of Parliament were Shi-But by the late 1960s the great-

hands of the Maronite president

est change in centuries was wrought when leftist Lebanese and Palestinians began organizing the Shiite peasants in the south against their feudal masters. When Israel began retaliating in

1969 for the increased number of

elestinian raids across the border,

the first of hundreds of thousands of Shiites fled to Beirut, increase the social problems that helped cause the civil war.

Under Imam Sadr's leadership the Shiites founded the Movement of the Deprived in 1973, which for the first time demanded a greater share of power. Amal was estab lished the next year - with Pales tinian helo.

During the civil war the Shifter had no organization of their own; but they fought in the ranks of the militias facing the Christians.

Since then, Amal has weaned away Shiite fighters from Palestinian groups as well as the Commisnist militias. In the past two years they also have fought bloody bat-tles with the Palestinians for control the key southern suburbs and

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S.-Soviet Grain Pact Called Unlikely

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Chances are slight that a new, long-term agreement on grain sales will be negotiated soon between the United States and the Soviet Union, a top U.S. trade official said Tuesday.

William E. Brock, special U.S. trade representative, said a new agree ment "would be very difficult to achieve at the present time," but held out the possibility that the current pact might be extended beyond its Sept. 30 expiration. Mr. Brock commented to reporters after a meeting with other senior administration officials. He said that "the of a renewal of the current one with higher limits. I think, is certainly viable at this time?

The current agreement, which has been in operation since Oct. 1, 1976, provides for the Soviet Union to buy minimum amounts of U.S. wheat and corn each year, up to a maximum of 8 million metric tons. More can be obtained if the United States agrees. For the current year of the agreement, Moscow was told it could buy up to 23 million metric tons. but so far only about 14 million tons have been sold.

Loss by Afghan Rebels Is Reported

NEW DELHI — Soviet and Afghan troops have reportedly captured a strategic rebel-held village outside Kabul. Western diplomats here called it one of the guerrillas' worst setbacks.

The attack by Soviet forces and Afghan government troops on the village of Pagman was the second successful offensive against Islamic guerrillas in Afghanistan since May 20. The regime appears for the time being to be solidly installed at least in the center of Pagman," said one diplomat Tuesday. Pagman "has

guerrillas are expected to try to recapture the village. Socialists Shelve Plan to Divide Paris

consistently symbolized resistance strength," he said, adding that the

PARIS - France's Socialist government on Tuesday shelved until later this year a controversial plan to divide Paris into 20 separate districts, each electing an autonomous mayor, presidential spokesman Jacques Attali said.

Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, had denounced what he called the government's plan to break up the capital as being politically motivated. Political commentators saw the proposal as a move by the Socialists to break into the power base of Mr. Chirac, head of the Rally for the Republic movement and effective leader of the conservative opposition. Instead the government Tuesday adopted a draft bill amending the municipal electoral law to give small parties a chance to capture seats in local councils. The reform excludes Paris and Marseilles whose status will be discussed later this year.

Ethiopia Denies Attacking Somalia

ADDIS ABABA — The Ethiopian government Tuesday denied Somali llegations that its troops had invaded Somalia and said that recent fighting there was between Somali troops and anti-government guerril-

An Ethiopian Foreign Ministry statement said that the Somali government allegations were a "death-bed cry" by the regime of President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Somalia has accused Ethiopia of attacking villages and towns in the central Mudug and Galgadud regions, which border the Ogaden desert. that is disputed by the two nations. The Somali Democratic Salvation Front Monday claimed responsibility for the attacks in a dispatch to the press and said that it had captured the two most important military bases in Mudug as well as many Somali

Reagan Veto of Funding Bill Stands

WASHINGTON - The House sustained on Tuesday President Reagan's second veto of an emergency spending bill, continuing a dead lock that could lead to the unpaid furlough of thousands of federal

The vote to override was 242-169, or 32 short of the two-thirds majority needed. The action means that Congress must continue its efforts to come up with an emergency spending bill acceptable to the president, who has rejected the two stopgap measures sent to him so far as being

The House, however, voted 324-86 earlier Tuesday to override the president's veto of a copyright bill the administration contended would continue protectionist trade barriers in the printing industry. It was the first time the House had overridden a veto by Mr. Reagan.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

. INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1982

De la Madrid Landslide in Mexico Obscured Protest by Middle Class

New York Times Service

MEXICO CTTY — Although obscured by the usual landshide for the official presidential can-Addate, results from the Mexican delections included a warning to the nation's entrenched political ort creasingly unhappy with its gov-

While Mignel de la Hurtado, who will succeed Presexament. 12) 11, won 74 percent of the vote in . a record tumout; more than 3 million voters — 14 percent — backed the conservative Nation

imaging is al Action Party. Most of that support came gain and disenchanted subme mid-Guadalajara and Monterrey.

the same to The ruling Institutional KeysHaigar lutionary Party, popularly the Haigar land peasants who lieve liciped the Haigar in power for 53 years.

Mr. Tabe a rise included a large element of Mr. Table Support for the opposition partor are the ites included a large descent of ionating protest, much of it from people a their structure of the structure of their structure and intellectual weight who are demanding a poibiling be litical voice

Political reforms decreed in to be a dec 1978 allow non-PRI voters to plode; a choose from the candidates of being two rightist and four leftist parties, which fared poorly. The new Usefied Socialist Party, which had expected to emerge as

Mexico's main opposition force. got only 5 percent of the vote. Thus Mr. de la Madrid's suppost came from those who have received least from the system, while opposition was concentrat-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ed in the class that benefited spost from Mexico's economic

Although the middle class absorbs a disproportionate amount of federal spending and accounts for the majority of 2 mil-Ross or so civil servants, it appears to feel little identity with the government. Disenchantthe government. Disenchant-ment has deepened as prosperity has increased, born not of having too little but of expecting

Over the past five years, an oil-primed economic boom sparked an extraordinary spending spree in the cities. Those joining the swelling ranks of pro-fessionals, office and service eign investment, particularly in U.S. real estate.

Then the Menican peso was devalued and the economy went into a dive in February. Mexicans woke up to find the dollar and new furniture became hixuries once again.

But even before the boom ended, the middle class had complaints. With the poor exempt and the rich evasive, they carried the tax burden. The quality of life in urban areas has been undermined by traffic jams and air polintion.

More than any other subject, corruption arouses middle-class hostility. Mr. de la Madrid's piedge to bring about a "moral renovation" of society was perhaps his only campaign message to fall favorably on middle-class

Although 64 senators and 400 deputies were elected last Sunday, Congress exercises little influence over the president and serves as a poor conveyor of op-position sentiment. The Mexican press is somewhat of an escape alve for discontent, but it also is dependent on direct and indi-rect government subsidies, and, in the end, subject to control. Landless peasants seize pri-

vate farms to draw attention to

their plight. Industrial workers Action Party knew that they campaign through their unions and strikes. Bankers and induswould change nothing.' The protest movement of 1968, while sparked by leftist trialists take their case directly university students, quickly be-

came an expression of middleclass discontent, although it was ignored by peasants and workers and, eventually, smothered by vote, the middle class remains an the regime.

The system responded later by conceding greater political and press freedom. Even the reforms of 1978, which resulted in the proliferation of opposition presidential candidates this year, were aimed principally at drawing middle-class activists into

The middle class may be a wild card in Mexican politics that could make itself felt in surprising ways in the future.



President-elect Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado of Mexico.

Levels of Dioxin In N.Y. Dumping

ALBANY, N.Y. — The attorney general of New York, Robert Abrams, said Monday the levels of dioxin in abandoned homes adjacent to the Love Canal, where a chemical company dumped toxic waste for 11 years, were "among the highest ever found in the

of a study conducted by two state agencies in 1980 and 1981 for use in the state's \$650-million lawsuit against Hooker Chemicals and Plastic Corp. The company has acknowledged it deposited about 21,800 tons of chemical wastes into a 15-acre area around the Love Canal in Niagara Falls between 1942 and 1953.

mander of U.S. forces in Europe during World War II and in Ko-"I haven't lost being an Ameri-

U.S. Defector Spurns Traitor Label

After 30 Years in China, Ex-Soldier Says He's a Patriot

can," he said. "That never changes. I came here to be friends with the Chinese, not to disnounce my citi-

with his Korean War captors? Or Mr. Veneris said he had been should he be thought of, as he fandrifting in the United States and cies himself, a self-appointed enlisted when the Korean War American goodwill ambassador who "beat Nixon and Kissinger to broke out. One month after arriving in Korea, Pfc. Veneris was cap-China by 18 years"? tured by Chinese soldiers and tak-Mr. Veneris, the son of Greek immigrants, joined the Army in 1950 to stop Communism in Asia en to a prison camp. He remembers the date, Nov. 8, 1950, as "the turning point of my life."

and then went to work for it. He "After three and a half years, I lives with his third wife on the campus of Shandong University in

By Michael Weisskopf

JINAN, China - Nearly 30

years after defecting to Commu-

nist China, James Veneris hopes

that history will judge him as more

honorable than the U.S. military

Should be be remembered as an

Army turncoat who collaborated

Jinan, groping for a historical

"I've been called a traitor, brainwashed," Mr. Veneris, now

59 and hobbled by a leg injury,

said recently. "Sooner or later the truth will come out on my side. I'm

not a bad person. I've tried to be

the greatest American patriot by

making friends with the Chinese people. But I saw what people

Mr. Veneris came to China in

1954 after serving three and a half years in a North Korean prison

camp run by Chinese. When he re-

turned to the United States in 1976

for his only visit, he discovered

Web of Contradictions

"I applied to the Army for my back pay," he recalled. They told

me I was a dejector who was dis-

honorably discharged and not enti-

tled to nothing. All my records were burned. It was like I'd died."

neatly folds into the web of contra-

dictions that bind his life together.

He is a Communist sympathizer

who preaches the American way: a

bluff, gregarious native of Pennsyl-

vania's coal country who has suc-

cessfully navigated China's

treacherous political mine fields; and an English teacher who

mispronounces many of the long

Mr. Veneris' world view has

been shaped by his years as one of

the few American witnesses to al-most all of Communist Chinese

history. He drained swamps and

planted trees for the "New China,"

worked alongside Soviet advisers,

wrote posters during the Cultural Revolution and celebrated Chi-

He uses the name Lao Wen, has

fathered two children and has

dressed, worked and eaten like the

Still, he maintains his U.S. citi-

zenship and evokes the personality

of the United States he left behind

Chinese for most of his adult life.

nese-U.S. rapprochement.

had three Chinese wives,

words he uses.

Mr. Veneris' political evolution

hink of me. The insults hurt.

that memories die hard.

identity.

came to the conclusion that the filtered Lucky Strike eigarettes, Chinese people are not our eneblack coffee, banana splits and Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, a commy," he said.
"I couldn't become a big capitalist in America, I couldn't become a

millionaire, so I decided to be a bridge between the Chinese and American people," he said. He was asked if half a lifetime in China has made him more Chinese

than American. "When I die, I don't want nobody to know nothing about it," he said quietly. "No propaganda. I don't want a funeral. Don't send

any flowers. Just take my body to the crematorium and burn me. Then, take half my ashes and throw them into the Mississippi River and the other half into the Yellow River and call it quits."

Florida to Use Poison On Marijuana Patches

By Nicholas D. Kristof

WASHINGTON — Florida officials have authorized the spraying of marijuana patches with paraquat, a toxic herbicide that created a panic among marijuana smokers several years ago because of fears that the poison could damage their

The spraying by Florida law enforcement agencies will be the first time that paraquat has been used on a regular basis to destroy marijuana in the United States. After the scare about marijuana tainted with paraguat in Mexico. Congress banned use of foreign aid funds for spraying fields abroad with paraquat, but repealed the law last

Florida law enforcement officials said the spraying would pose no risk to humans. However, Chevron Chemical Co., the prima ry distributor of paraquat in the United States, warned that use of the herbicide against marijuana was a poor idea and probably ille-

The product label bears the

Malaysian Aide Accused

A high court justice scheduled three months of hearings begin-ning Oct. 11 for Mokhtar Hashim and the four others. The former speaker, Mohamad Taha Talib, was shot to death April 14 after a

crossbones insignia, but terrifying people in order to change their social behavior is not a registered use" of the herbicide, Earl L. Stripling Jr., a Chevron vice president, said in a letter this spring to the Drug Enforcement Administration. "Thus if we are dragged into any legal problems, we will take the position that the use was illegal and ask the government to indem-

The National Organization for Reform of Marijuana Laws will sue Florida to block the spraying program, said Kevin B. Zeese, the group's executive director.

State officials say that the spray ing is the best way to eradicate large plots of marijuana and that it will be an example to Colombia and other Latin American countries considering the use of para-

Don North, spokesman for the Florida attorney general, stressed that fields that are sprayed will be guarded so that no tainted marijuana will reach the streets. State officials insisted that, even if some marijuana laced with paraquat were to reach the market, smokers would not bear any significant risk. They cited studies indicating that the dangers of paraquat were overestimated when tainted Mexican marijuana was distributed in the United States in 1977 and

However, a National Academy of Sciences study published earlier this year concluded that "an individual who continued to smoke paraguat-contaminated cigarettes would be a candidate for serious The Florida marijuana crop has

been estimated to be worth \$400 million a year, making it the state's largest cash crop after oranges.

Senate Begins Debate on Budget Amendment

unded WASHINGTON - With Presiand to Bear at Reagan supplying a paomo-problem mai push from the White House, Will we use Garden, the Senate began onday what could be a long, tooncay ware on a constitution

foundait amendment to require a balaved in Waced budget Sen. Orrin G. Hatch, Republie Budget Committee, said the nendment is needed to half a he are transpessional bias toward runaway and he predicted that it

aght a small win Senate approval. Ing the (However, Sen. Alan Cranston, emocrat of California, said there a strong possibility the amend-. la harmate or the House "after we deine from the issue and point out how ingerous it is."

Amendment's Co-Sponsors Adding to the uncertainty, one the amendment's co-sponsors, nate Budget Committee Chair-an Pete V. Domenici, Republiin of New Mexico, indicated he

ill move to dilute the measure in 1 unspecified way.

chamber and then ratified by 38

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan, surrounded by key congressional sponsors of the amendment, urged its adoption, saying:

We must not and will not permir prospects for an economic recovery to be buried beneath an endless tide of red ink. Americans

Armenian Jailed For U.S. Bombing

LOS ANGELES — An Armenian convicted of firebombing the home of a Turkish diplomat here has been sentenced to six years in prison by a judge who said society cannot allow itself "to become subject to terrorist attacks."

Harout Sassonnian, 21, was found guilty by a federal court jury last month of setting off a Molotov cocktail at the home of Turkish Consul-General Kemal Arikan in October, 1980.

No one was injured in the explosion: but Mr. Ankan was shot to led have become part of the Constitution about Los Augeles inter-the amendment must be section less than 16 months later

balanced-budget amendment is essential to stop the squandering and overtaxing, and they're saying the time to pass the amendment is DOW.

Sen. Cranston, the Senate's Democratic whip, said that Mr. Reagan "has submitted budgets that would increase the national debt from \$1 trillion to \$1.5 trilhion. For him now to advocate a constitutional amendment for 3 balanced budget would be like W.C. Fields coming out for Prohi-

'Discharge Petition' Filed

In the House, Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr., Republican of New York, filed a "discharge petition" aimed at forcing House consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment. The petition, which requires 218 signatures to succeed, would prevent the Democratic-controlled Judiciary Committee from keeping the measure bottled up. The amendment has 222 cosponsors in the House and 61 in

The amendment would require Congress to adopt a balanced budget before the start of each fiscal year. It would allow deficit spend-

ing only if approved by a three-fifths vote of Congress. Tax increases would be sharply limited; receipts could rise no faster than the increase in national income from the previous year, unless a majority of Congress passed a bill to raise taxes. The intent of the tax provision is

Those in between defy easy

definition and have escaped po-litical attention. It is argued that

despite the protest in the July 4

sector more interested in pre-

serving individual status than

through the vote," said a re-spected political scientist. "But

those who voted for the Nation-

"Its only involvement is

participating in politics.

to curb "bracket creep," which forces taxpayers into higher tax brackets through inflation. The amendment's provisions could be waived in wartime, however. Both in Congress and in the

states, the drive to add a balancedbudget amendment to the Constitution has gained significant momentum, mainly because of election-year concern about mushrooming federal deficits. Thirty-one states have passed a

resolution calling for a constitutional convention to adopt a balanced-budget amendment, but Congress is acting now to head off such a convention, which would be the first since the Constitution was

On paper, only three more states need to join in the call to force a convention but many legal and procedural questions remain to be vered before such an event

Called a Record

human environment.

Dioxin, a toxic man-made comound, has been linked to cancer in humans and birth defects and disorders of the nervous system in

Mr. Abrams released the results

The study by Mr. Abrams was released two days before the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was scheduled to make public its own long-awaited report on the

In Killing of Politician KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia

The minister of culture, youth and sports and four other persons pleaded not guilty Tuesday to charges that they killed a former speaker of the legislative assembly in Negri Sembilan state.

more than 30 years ago. His lan-guage is laced with postwar clichés. He talks longingly of un-

Thomas Cook. The familiar face in unfamiliar









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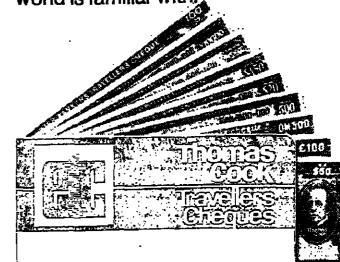
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A NIGHT AT THE KRONE, W. GERMANY

Reagan's Chinese Puzzle

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

The election of Ronald Reagan began a period of intense testing by China and Taiwan of his political constancy. The People's Republic, which had earlier stood by and merely grumped at the continued American arming of Taiwan, started demanding that Reagan cut Taiwan off, or at least cut back. Not to be outdone, the authorities on Taiwan pressed their arms demands all the harder.

Peking obviously has hoped to test the new president's anti-Sovietism; its implicit threat is to heal some part of its rift with Moscow if the United States will not act satisfactorily on Taiwan. Taipei's test is of Reagan's anticommunism; its threat, not so implicit, is to embarrass him in the eyes of the important part of his core constituency that shares his herce attachment to Taiwan.

Over the months of pulling and hauling, the contest has come to focus on a demand by Peking that the United States agree to halt on terms to be established, arms sales to Taiwan. Peking views the sale of arms to a territory it regards as a province as unacceptable interference in its internal affairs.

The State Department, under Alexander Haig had suggested to the president a formu-la linking the provision of arms to the expected continued progress toward a peaceful set-tlement between Peking and Taipei: the more progress, the smaller the need for arms. That was a happy formula, permitting Reagan to tread a fine but fair line between respecting the nationalistic imperatives of a strategic partner and keeping faith with an old friend.
But late last week a group of Reagan's most conservative domestic supporters warned him off that course. Their obvious purpose was to gain a commitment from Reagan during the period when there is no strong voice at the State Department to de-

fend a sensible diplomatic perspective.

How bizarre that Ronald Reagan should be told not to "abandon" Taiwan. He is the last man in America to need instruction on this issue from conservative quarters. For him to let himself be influenced by people divorced from current geopolitics and bewitched by rusty symbolism would represent precisely the caving in to pressure that the new China lobby says it cannot abide.

Isolated on the Sea?

From THE NEW YORK TIMES: President Reagan says he finds real merit in the Law of the Sea Treaty he nevertheless refuses to sign. Yes, the seabed mining provisions are distasteful, especially that business about resources being the common heritage of all mankind. But embedded in the president's rejection is the quiet and telling asser-

tion that the sea treaty "contains many positive and very significant accomplishments."

Reagan said: "Those extensive parts dealing with navigation and overflight and most other provisions of the convention are con-sistent with United States interests and, in our view, serve well the interests of all nations. This is an important achievement and signifies the benefits of working together and effectively balancing numerous interests."

No treaty supporter would claim more for the compromises it took a decade to reach. America clearly wants those benefits, including unimpeded naval passage through 115 straits and a uniform 12-mile territorial limit. The important question now is whether the United States can have it both ways - stay out of the proposed international mining code and still reap the benefits it wants.

To a considerable degree, it probably can. Americans may be able to use their substantial diplomatic and economic power to gain bilaterally with most nations the desirable provisions that the treaty confers multilaterally. Even if not universally ratified, the treaty fixes new norms that good lawyers will cite as constituting "customary international usage." This much can be conceded to the conservatives who insisted on rejection.

What should not be conceded is their

corollary proposition that the seabed riches are there for the grabbing if America signs a less sweeping treaty with its Western partners. They contend that there is no need for a global sea law bargain with the Third World; the industrial countries can always form their own club to mine the seabed nodules of co-

balt, manganese and other strategic minerals.

This impractical thesis is challenged by none other than Leigh Ratiner, the deputy chairman of the Reagan administration's Law of the Sea delegation. Writing in the cur-rent issue of Foreign Affairs, he says that no reini-treaty could give investors the secure title they require before sinking millions into the seabed. He insists that if the administration had made a good-faith negotiating effort in the seabel. fort, it could have ameliorated the mining

provisions of an otherwise ratifiable treaty. That argument was vain, and an American diplomatic venture of four presidents now ends with the United States in lamentable isolation. Why? Because free market ideo-logues persuaded Reagan that it was offensive and unnecessary to share the profits of seabed mining with Third World countries that have not mastered the technology. The sea was to them not the common heritage of mankind but just so much more territory, to

be staked out by the strongest.

As Ratiner observes, the decision to stand apart only defers American participation to a day when "the rules of the game will already be set and our industrial competitors ... will have gained by then major political and economic advantages." An administration that talks loudly and often about strategic miner-

Make Soccer, Not War

From THE WASHINGTON POST:

Soccer shows us the way to world peace. The mad, explosive revely of the Italians on winning the World Cup had it all. It was V-J Day, only without all the horror that had gone before. It was Falklands fever, only without the Falklands. It was nationalism gone berserk, only — blessedly — national-ism without F-16s. It gave us an idea (how could it not?) about a logical and relatively bloodless substitute for patriotic camage

We say a "relatively bloodless" substitute because, as is well known, there is a certain amount of unanthorized bashing and stomping that goes along with soccer. But say this for it: It is harmless compared with what a couple of Sidewinder missiles can do. It takes place among combatants who are not conscripts, but rather volunteers - and pretty gung-ho volunteers at that. And it seems to satisfy all those competitive urgings and com-bative instincts that have been with humankind since anyone can remember, and which surely always will be.

From time to time, when some us-againstthem episode complicates the machinery of the international Olympiad, you hear a lot of sanctimonious clucking about how sports, the Olympics, the sheer joy and beauty of it all should have nothing to do with politics which is of course sheer nonsense. The Games engage politics and nationalism in their most robust but innocent form. It was only a few years ago, after all, that everybody was saying that the United States had somehow, mystically, got its own back — its self-respect? its pride? — after a season of international failures and disappointments, and that this was the doing of the surprise victory of the American ice hockey team at the Lake Placid Winter Olympics. You could name countless other moments when a sporting victory, some national team's triumph, rescued a beat-back people from a spell of the collective glums and possibly kept them out of some much worse trouble.

Some people will call it "sublimation." Others will point out that there is nothing new about this effort to divert aggressive energies to athletic encounters. The restless and terrifying second- and third- and fourth-born sons of medieval Europe were not put to the tournaments and all that jousting and so forth for nothing. It was, at least in part, to keep them out of their elders' domains. From time to time their contests, too, got out of hand, but nothing's perfect.

Our own sense is that there is a political future for these wonderful Madrid-style exer-cises in unembarrassed, unrestrained and unrepentant nationalism. So we congratulate the masterful Italian team and the delirious Italian fans not just on a spectacular and thrilling victory, but also on their inspiration to us all. The message from the World Cup is simple: Make soccer, not war.

Other Editorial Opinion

Italy First, Poland Third

The great dream came true - Italy never so wild, never so beautiful. - L'Unità (Rome).

Italy, soccer makes you beautiful. --- Stampa Sera (Twin). In this difficult period, such a success is

a spiritual boost. — Zobnierz Wolności (Warsaw).

Dissension in OPEC

For the first time in a decade a meeting has had to be "suspended indefinitely" in the face of total disagreement. The divisions be-tween Saudi Arabia and Iran, or effectively between the Gulf Arab states and Iran, have now reached a point where the participants have been unable to suppress their political differences in the interests of mutually beneficial oil politics.

- The Times (London).

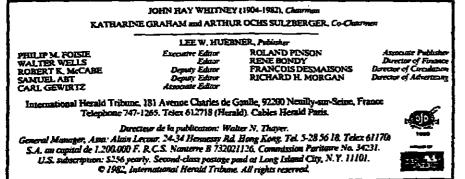
JULY 14: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

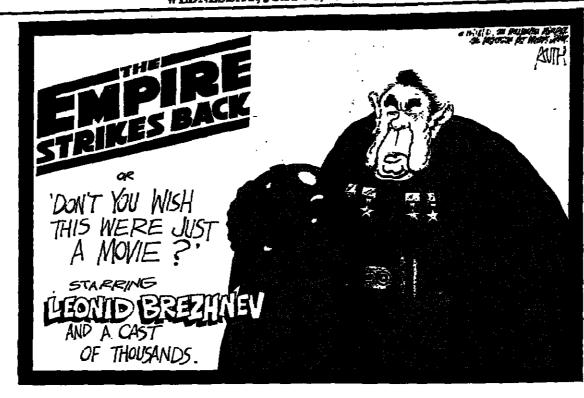
1907: British Fleet Discussed

LONDON - Simultaneously with the annonncement that the Conference at The Hague is likely to be productive of unexpected results there has arisen in England acute discussion upon the naval strength of the country and the relation it bears to the fleets of the other great powers. The conjunction of these circumstances is doubtless due to the promise made by the British government that, if its endeavors in the direction of arbitration failed, it would increase the number of battleships in its program for this year. The continued outcry in a section of the press about the alleged unreadiness of the fleet for instant action has created a certain amount of unrest in the public mind.

1932: Revolts in South America

BUENOS AIRES - Revolt has flared in four South American countries — Brazil, Peru, Chile and Ecuador. In addition, Uruguay severed diplomatic relations with the Argentine, returning his passport to the Argentine ambassador, the rupture follows the visit of the cruiser Uruguay to Buenos Aires for Independence Day celebration. Five states are reported to have joined the insurrectionist movement in Brazil: federal troops are being mobilized at all points and reliable advices state that President Vargas may be forced to resign. According to advices from Chile, former president Carlos Ibañez, back after being exiled for a year, is waiting at Concepción to attack the government,





A Self-Inflicted Soviet Reputation

MOSCOW — The thin young man sat on the edge of his bed talking calmly about the prospect of his physical collapse. When I saw him on July 7 Sergei Petrov had had noth-ing to eat or drink except water for 36 days. He was on a hunger strike for the right to leave the Soviet Union and join his American wife.

It's impossible for me to believe I am so important that I must be kept here as a national treasure," he said. "I am not a dissident. I don't want to change Soviet society or reform it. I think that is an impossible task. "I just don't want to have any-thing to do with it."

Two days later, in a highly unusual move, an official of the Soviet office for exit visas held a press conference. He told foreign correspondents that neither Petrov nor another hunger given visas. He charged that the United States, in its concern for separated families, was interfering in the inter-nal affairs of the Soviet Union.

When people in the West care about the fate of a Petrov. Soviet officials often suggest that the real mo-tive is provocation, a desire to worsen relations with the U.S.S.R. If they believe that, they are making a bad mistake. It is the refusal to let husbands and wives live together where they wish — an arbitrary, pointless refusal - that is provocative.

There are about 70 marriages a year between Soviet and American citizens. Most of the Soviets are allowed to leave without much fuss. But in a few cases the answer is a long, slow, Kafkaesque no.

Eight years ago Irina Astakhova married a visiting American profes-sor, Woodford McClellan of the University of Virginia. She has been repeatedly denied an exit visa, officials

By Anthony Lewis

suggesting at various times that ber case was "complicated" or involved "security." She has had no regular job since 1975, and ekes out a living giving private English lessons.

Security was also given as a reason for refusing to let Petrov go. Now 29, he got a college degree in physics in 1976. He was assigned to a military research institute but was dismissed after three months - before, he says, he got into any secret work. In any

event, that was six years ago.
Since 1976 Petrov has been a freelance photographer, selling pictures to Soviet book publishers and others. His speciality is old architecture, and he has built up a reputation as a talented photographic artist.

"It's one of the few professions in

the Soviet Union that gives you an independent social position," Petrov said. What others were there? I asked.

He met Virginia Hurt Johnson of Roanoke, Va., when she was an ex-change student in Moscow in 1980. They were married in Moscow in February, 1981, and he applied for an exit visa. All of his book contracts were immediately canceled.

Petrov lives with his mother in a

small apartment on the outskirts of Moscow. When I saw him, he had lost about 40 pounds. He could no longer even drink much water, he said, because his kid-

much water, ne said, occause its ausneys were starting to fail.

"I started this hunger strike not just to scare people," he said, "but because I couldn't bear this life any more. I am not going to stop unless they let me go—not even if they take me to a hospital by force."

The Soviet bureaucracy is evidently

tic. Last fall the government gave way to Andrei Sakharov, the great dissident banished to Gorki when he struck to get an exit visa for his daughter-in-law. More recently a group of six Russians married to Americans started fasting to apply pressure for exit visas; eventually all were promised visas. But one, Balovienkov, went back on strike when officials broke the promise and said he would not be allowed to leave.

worried about the hunger strike tac-

Petrov has acted on his own. Why does the Soviet government want to make an issue of this handful of people? None is by any stretch of the imagination a threat to the state. All they want to do is live with their wives or husbands. The only thing that has given them importance is the

refusal to let them do so.

The policy is especially puzzling because it encourages the extreme anti-Soviet view in the United States and inside the Reagan administra-tion. The American division is obvious nowadays. There are those who want to preach at the Soviet Union and not negotiate. There are others -I believe they are the realists - who do not like the Soviet system but think negotiation is essential in a nuclear world. That argument is hard to make when the Soviets show such contempt for their Helsinki undertak-

ings on divided families. Petrov said Soviet bureaucrats "don't need a reason to refuse us, but they do need a reason to let us go." Higher officials in Moscow should surely understand one reason to stop tormenting Petrov and the others married to foreigners: The policy makes it harder to accept the Soviet government as a serious one, motivated by rational self-interest.

The New York Times

Mitterrand Has Portugal Worried

T ISBON -- Portuguese are worried erstwhile ally, France's President François Mitterrand. The tough position he took in Madrid last month on enlargement of the EEC could significantly delay Portugal's membership and block that of Spain,

Earlier this year in Lisbon, Mitterrand promised unqualified support for entry into the Community, a position later echoed by other Community leaders, with slight variations of emphasis, during a tour of EEC capitals by Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão. Now the Mitterrand bombshell has prompted the EEC Commission to begin a detailed study of the costs of enlarging the Commi-nity to 12 members, which seems certain to put negotiations on ice.

Officially, the Portuguese say nothing has changed: The target year for entry remains 1984, talks continue and the problem for Brussels is absorbing Spain, not Portugal. But the French president's remarks have left a bad taste, especially as French-Portuguese links have grown significantly in the postwar decades, with more than a million Portuguese emigrants living and working in France. Originally the two Iberian neigh-

bors based their separate pleas for membership in the European club on the need to anchor their re-established, fragile democracies to the older European tradition embodied in the

By Ken Pottinger

EEC. In principle the European members warmly accepted this politi-cal motive. But harsh realities of budgetary, agricultural and fishing prob-lems in the EEC are apparently caus-ing a fundamental rethink among some members, notably France.

Diplomatic diligences by France after Mitterrand's Madrid demarche have sought to assure Portugal that France is not changing course. But a top Lisbon official commented. How far can we trust the French, who have always bargained very hard over protecting their interests?

Portugal applied before Spain, and has always insisted she be admitted first. In practice and for bureaucratic ence. Brussels has worked toward joint integration. Yet the EEC has always promised Portugal that any major obstacle to Spanish membership would not be allowed to stand in Lisbon's way.

One theory going the rounds in top Lisbon circles is that the current French attitude is designed to hold up Portuguese membership while France tries to gain a stronger foot-hold in the Portuguese market, and especially to dominate incipient trilateral cooperation efforts with the former Portuguese colonies in Africa, notably Angola and Mozambique. The French auto manufacturer Re-

nault is already a major concern in are well placed in the Alentajo pyrite deposits, believed to be among the biggest in Western Europe. France will have to contend with other major European powers and longtime trading partners of Portu-gal, such as Britain and West Germany — which has made clear that on the EEC question of budget reform, Bonn will give way only after Portu-gal and Spain are firmly aboard.

Portuguese opinion is split on membership, as the full impact on commerce and industry becomes clearer. Some industrialists say a delay would provide more time to prepare for the fundamental changes entry will bring. Others say the longer the negotiations drag on the less enthusiastic the population will be about integration. Certainly, long de-lay would bring considerable loss of face for the present government, which is committed to early entry.

No concrete alternatives to the EEC have been seriously studied. Politically, Portugal would be out on a limb if Brussels changed its mind about admitting it. Any veto against either of the Iberian neighbors would have grave consequences for demo-cracy in the peninsula, where the system is still a tender plant requiring careful nurture and moral support from the rest of Europe.

The writer, a former Iranian diplomat, is foreign policy adviser to Shatapur Bakhtiar and the National Movement of the Iranian Resistance. faction is of the opinion that al-ONDON - More than three though, as an Islamic country, Iran is naturally linked to the democratic states of the West, its interests are years have now elapsed since the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of an Islamic Republic headed by Ayatollah Khomemi. His nevertheless best served by a truly nonaligned posture based on respect for democratic traditions and values. advent, at one time considered impossible by students of international politics; has brought far-reaching Shariatmadari was the first to condemn Soviet aggression in Afghanistan, but the faction as a whole does changes to Iran's social, economic, political and cultural life. not favor pursuing provocative poli-cies toward the Soviet Union. These effects are likely to threaten other countries where Shia Moslems form large and at times restive com-

Divided Iranians Brace

For Impending Chaos

By Mehrdad Khonsari

in Kurdistan and the the central gov-

ernment's lack of proper authority outside Tehran testify to this.

has 5 million unemployed. Foreign currency reserves are virtually gone. Tehran has an expensive war to

finance, amid prospects of lower oil

incomes despite heavy commitments to import large quantities of goods.

The single most important factor

that has kept the country going despite such problems has been the determined leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini and his Machiavellian

sense of survival. His personality shaped the creation of the Islamic Republic and has since kept it affoat.

Eroded Popularity

the fact that he has repeatedly shown

his complete determination to pay

the price of retaining power, even when that price has been excessive

three years is evident. The sole and

undisputed leader of a grand coali-

tion that toppled the "King of Kings" is today representative of only a faction of that grand coalition. Almost all secular political forces within Iran

- democratic and undemocratic, left

and right, with the exception of Iran's

Tudeh (Communist) Party — have in one way or another abandoned Kho-meini. Even in his own clerical consti-

tnency, dissent from what is popular-

ly known in Iran as the "Imam's line"

has become apparent.

The other possible leading actor in

the political scene, the decapitated

armed forces, has been engaged in a

from Tehran. In its place, particularly in Tehran, are Khomein's mercenar-

ies, the Revolutionary Guards.

Backed by them and with the support

of his raw instincts, Khomeini has

beaten insurmountable odds and re-tained power. But his age, sickness

and impending death are undeniable.

Thus, with his blessing, as recently announced by President Khamenei, a

council has been set up to begin assuming the duties currently entrusted

in Khomeini under the Islamic con-

stitution. Along with Khamenei, it

Montazeri, who was Khomeini's des-

ignated heir early in the revolution,

but whose uninspiring personality has upset Khomeini's calculations;

and Ayatollah Golpayeghani, a respected religious leader.

continuity after Khomeini's depar-

ture from the scene. But the plan is

far from acceptable even to the cleri-

cal constituency, which is essentially

Clerical Factions

talist Khamenei and his brother, Pre-

mier Mir Hossein Musavi, is believed

to favor closer ties with the Soviet

Another faction, while staunchly

supportive of Khomein's doctrine of

more pro-Western approach to for-eign policy. This faction is headed by Hojatolesiam Hashemi Rafsanjani,

A third faction led by the now dis-

graced Ayatoliah Kazem Shariatma-dari and other prominent ayatoliahs,

is said to favor less clerical involve-

ment in the administration of the

state, in the belief that the clergy should protect their long-term inter-ests and status by not involving them-

selves in matters that are bound to

reduce their public credibility. This

'Islamic government," believes in a

The first, headed by the fundamen-

divided in three camps.

Union and its satellites.

the speaker of Parliament.

This troika is supposed to assure

major confrontation a safe distance

Yet the erosion of his popularity in

beyond all reasonable proportions.

His success as a politician is due to

The once prosperous economy now

A radical religious group, the Hoja-tieh, which takes credit for initially munities. Such communities are of influencing the official campaign against the Bahais and which advoparamount importance in the Gulf region, where already a costly war has cates a more fundamentalist interpreraged and trials were recently held of tation of Islam than Khomeini, has agitators bent on replacing the exist-ing order in Rahrain with another so-called Islamic Republic. recently surfaced and is believed to have a few of its leading members in the present Cabinet. Yet despite their successes, there is no question but that the Iranian au-thorities have failed fully to establish themselves. Daily outbreaks of vio-lence in the cities, the continuing war

Most observers believe that once Khomeini is gone, his handpicked troika would fare no better than the regency council that the late shak designated before his departure from Iran in January, 1979.

As the competing clerical forces, began the quest for power, each would enlist its share of the Revolutionary Guards, with the result that the regime's present source of proteotion would cease to protect Kho-



~

meini's heirs, and the battle for power 2 would become wide open and no longer confined to the clerics.

The likelihood is thus an impend-

ing crisis in Iran with serious conse-quences for the region and for world peace after Khomein's death. Apart from the unpopular. Sovietfinanced Tudeh Party, which has so far for tactical reasons played along with Khomeini, Iran's secular politi-cal forces can essentially be divided. into two major groups.

Major Movements

One, led by former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Mujahidin guerrilla leader Massond Rajavi, represents a radical socialist viewpoint and closer alignment with the Soviet Union. The other, the National (NAMIR), led by Shapur Bakhtiar, represents a coalition including social democrats and constitutionalists.

There are smaller factions of moderate persuasion, such as those led by Ali Amini, a reformist premier of th early 1960s, and Adm. Ahmad Madam, who, with Hassan Nazih, repre-

from the Khomeini regime.

Monarchists backing Reza Pahlavi want restoration of monarchy so as tomaintain Iran's territorial integrity: under the umbrella of a king wi would be a unity symbol for a mali-language, multi-ethnic society. But their platform is little more than unswerving dedication to their symbol, whom they insist should not be involved in the day-to-day affairs of state. Most of their supporters are believed to favor the creation of a government headed by Bakhtiar.

NAMIR is organized only to liberate Iran from its present plight so that Iranians can choose their own form of government. It advocates election of a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution. The movement is nationalistic in character and not subservient to any external force. It believes in a working relationship with popular elements of the religious constituency and the armed forces, with a view to promoting a national consensus in a time of chaos

Recalling, in Depressed Times, How FDR Could Not Give Up

CAMPOBELLO, New Brunswick

— Franklin D. Roosevelt returned to Campobello Island, his New Brunswick refuge from political battles and the strains of Washington, 61 years ago this month.

His secretary thought he looked tired when he left the office, she wrote to his wife, but Roosevelt never conceded fatigue. Besides, Campobello was more than a refuge for him. It was a restorative. Although his idea of resting "would have worn out most men," as one of his biographers, Frank Freidel, later wrote, FDR came prepared to plunge into the vig-orous daily regimen that was charac-teristic of him even on vacation. From the moment of his arrival, his trip to Campobello was fated.

He was returning aboard a friend's yacht, the Sabalo, when they ran into foul weather. Since the captain did not know the treacherous Bay of Fundy waters, with their remarkable tides that rise and fall as much as 25 feet, FDR, a superb sailor, took over the belm. He battled the fog and tides for hours before bringing the yacht safely into Welchpool Harbor.

The next day he was aboard the Sa-balo again, lishing for cod under a blazing summer sun. He was crossing a varmshed plank beside the hot en-gine when he slipped overboard into the Atlantic. "I'd never felt anything so cold as that water," he later recalled. "I hardly went under, hardly wet my head, because I still had hold

ter was so cold it seemed paralyzing." Chilled to the bone but unconcerned, Roosevelt continued his energetic activities. Not long after, while and his children were sailing in their own small yacht, the Vireo, they saw a forest fire on a small island and stopped to fight it. Roosevelt cut evergreen branches for himself and his children, and they flailed at the flames for hours. "Late in the afternoon we brought it under control," he said. "Our eyes were bleary with smoke; we were begrimed, smarting

with spark burns, exhausted."
To quote Freidel again: "The remedy, Roosevelt thought, would be a swim. So with his children he dogtrotted two miles along the hot, dusty roads across the island of Campobello, swam across a narrow freshwater lagoon inside the beach, and dipped into the frigid waters of the Bay of Fundy. Then they ran back in

their bathing suits."

When he got home the mail had been delivered along with several newspapers he hadn't seen. For about half an hour he sat reading, still in his wet bathing suit. He didn't feel well. The swim and the run had failed to provide, as he put it, "the glow I expected... I sat reading for a while, too tired even to dress. I'd never felt quite that way before."

He went to bed early, after quietly

By Haynes Johnson excusing himself from the dinner

of the side of the tender, but the watable by saying he thought he had a slight attack of immbago.

"The next morning," he recalled, "when I swing out of bed my left leg lagged, but I managed to move about and to shave. I tried to persuade myself that the trouble with my leg was muscular, that it would disappear as I used it. But presently it refused to work, and then the other Although he was in pain and had a fever of 102, he greeted his daughter,

Anna, with a smile and a wisecrack when she came into his room bearing a breakfast tray. That moment marked the beginning of Roosevelt's long ordeal with polic. He never regained the use of his legs, and never experienced a day without pain. This Fourth of July, a rembrance

was held at the Roosevelt Cottage on Campobello Island. The cottage has been restored and is open to the pub-lic from spring to fall. It is main-tained as it was when the family used it, by the Roosevelt Campobello In-ternational Park Commission, a joint U.S.-Canadian body. This occasion was a commemora-

tive service by the park commission to mark the 100th anniversary of FDR's birth this year. It was a simple affair, which was as it should be. Strip away all the old controversies and demolish all the old myths about Franklin D. Roosevelt - the New

Deal, liberalism vs. conservatism, big

Deal, tiberalism vs. conservatism, big government vs. small — and you come down to an enduring legacy.

This year it seems especially relevant. Hard times are upon America. In some regions they are the hardest since FDR was elected president in the depths of the Depression 50 years ago. Now, as then, nervous tremors are felt. Prople are surjous about the are felt. People are anxions about the state of the economy and the world. The principal FDR legacy involves a

state of mind: By his example he was able to transform national doubt into hope. Through his personal qualities, through sheer guts, through refusal to admit defeat, he was able to help Americans believe in them again. In the years to come after his ordeal at Campobello, millions of Americans never thought of him as-crippled. Instead he became a symbol of optimism and strength for a nation experiencing its gravest challenges at home and abroad.

The Washington Post

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Rights and Business As a French businessman who ap-

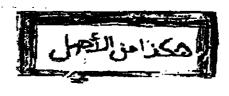
As a President Reagan's economic policy, I was amazed by Karen Arenson's article ("Analysts See Deep Scars From Prolonged High Rates," IHT, July 8) because it demes the free enterprise system. America has succeeded by applying a few sound principles: that the rights of the individual are supreme; that freedom and property are essential to individual expression; that free enterprise will develop mankind, but implies the right to fail and to pay for failure.

America has failed every time faith in these principles was lost — by inventing collective rights that infringe on individual rights; by accepting En-ropean intellectual influence, as ex-

pressed in such notions as "sociat needs," "public interest" or "non-merchant values," all ideas which regularly fail in Europe and drag America into pump printing the European economy and putting order into its territories devastated by such sponsors of collective values at Nazis, Fascists Communice and Socialists cists, Communists and Socialists One of America's offences is invism in credit. It has no efficient means to

control credit volume. In the past it did not need to because it had better and businessmen who knew what Ben Friedman has forgotten: that capital must come from equity, not becow-ing, which is to say, businessmen as good as gold theorethes. good as gold themselves.

ANDRE TEISSIER DU CROS. Courbovoie, France.



ha Poland Begins to Free Political Prisoners as Solidarity Urges Calm

By David Storey

WARSAW -- Poland's martial law authorities quietly have beguin to release some of about 2,500 political internees, as fugitive Solidarity leaders Tuesday called in a leaflet for a moratorium on strikes and demonstrations.

Some of those freed from camps and prisons around the country said they expected the trend to gather momentum.

Among the internees released last week was Maciek Kuron, 22, son of Jacek Kuron, leading dissident and Solidarity adviser. Ma-40 of 300 persons held in Bialoleka Prison outside Warsaw were freed

Jacek Kuron is still being held with 15 others who are considered dangerous opposition figures in Bi-aloleka. His wife, Grazyna, was freed from a camp on the Baltic a month ago and is recovering from tuberculosis contracted in deten-tion, Maciek Kuron said.

To Mark National Day

Underground sources said persons were released from other camps, particularly those interned in street riots after Solidarity demonstrations in May. Church and diplomatic sources said they believed the authorities were planning to release a large number as a gesture to mark national day, July

About 5,000 persons were interned after the Dec. 13 military takeover, and others have been im-

prisoned since. The leaflets from Solidarity were made public Tuesday as leaders of the suspended free trade union circulated their appeal for the sus- trol.

VATICAN CITY — The Holy See named three outside financial

experts Tuesday to examine the

Vatican bank's dealings with Ban-co Ambrosiano, the Milan bank at

the center of a major financial

The highly unusual move was an

effort to clear the air after the Italian government demanded that the

Vatican give a detailed account of

its dealings with Banco Ambrosi-

A brief Vatican announcement

said the experts - an American, a

Swiss and an Italian - will exam-

ine the situation and will make rec-

The announcement was the first public reaction by the Vatican to

Banco Ambrosiano, Italy's larg-

est private bank, has been under

investigation by examiners from the Bank of Italy, the central bank.

The examiners are reportedly looking at questionable loans made by

Banco Ambrosiano's president, Roberto Calvi, who was found

dead last month in London. Police

there have yet to rule on whether

the death was a murder or a sui-

The books of the Institute of Religious Works, as the Vatican bank

is formally known, are a closely guarded secret. The bank is headed

ommendations and give advice.

3 Named by Holy See

To Probe Bank's Deals

tions until the end of July and for reciprocal gestures from authori-

The leaflets, dated June 26 but released on the day marking the start of the eighth month of martial law, said the gestures should include the release of political internees and an annesty for those punished under martial law rules.

Four Signatories

The four signatories of the appeal, fugitive leaders of Solidarity in Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow and Wrocław, said the moratorium was also designed to ease the way for a planned visit to Poland next month by Pope John Paul II. They said the gesture was also intended to show readiness to reach an un-derstanding with the Communist

If there were no such response from the authorities the under ground would be forced to resume its resistance, perhaps by holding a general strike.

On July 21, the Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, will return from Italy where he has had extensive talks with the pope on his plans to visit his homeland next month.

Papal Trip

He is expected to indicate whether the pope will come Aug. 26 as initially envisaged, or postpone the trip.

Archbishop Marcinkus has

refused to comment about the

Italian papers have reported that several cardinals have been

pressuring the pope to dismiss Archbishop Marcinkus in order to

insulate the Vatican from the Calvi

affair. The Chicago Tribune quoted the archbishop last week as de-nying that he would resign and as

asserting that the bank had not

been involved in any wrongdoing.

Noted Events'

said the Holy See had decided to

turn to the experts "following the

noted events concerning relations

of the Institute of Religious Works

It said the three experts were Jo-

sion of the Italian government-controlled industrial holding com-pany IRI; and Philippe de Weck, former chairman of the Union des Banques Suisse. The announce-

ment said all three have accepted

Mr. Selmovic won all the main Yugoslav literary awards, and his novels "The Dervish and the Death" and "The Fortress" were translated into 30 languages.

Jervis J. Babb

Babb, 80, president and chairman

of the board during the 1950s of

the Lever Brothers Co., a U.S. sub-

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The Teading Flotels of the World

sidiary of Unilever, died Friday.

NEW YORK (NYT) -Jervis J.

filiates outside Italy."

The Vatican statement Tuesday

The authorities here are concerned that the pope's visit would provoke the kind of national euphoria aroused the last time he was in Poland in 1979, which, in the present climate of opposition to martial law, could be hard to con-

"In Timor, even the good times are bad," one diplomat said. "Good times are only when they need to import less food."

Indonesia's 27th province by virtue of a 1975 invasion is no tourist-brochure tropical isle. Sparse vegetation in the highlands and scars left by slash-and-burn farming give it a desolate look. The earth is cracked and dusty in the dry season and flooded when the

Before Indonesia seized Portugal's half of the island, East Timor needed about 60,000 tons of rice and 40,000 tons of com a year. The colony managed to grow only 25,000 tons of rice and 15,000 tons of corn, according to Portuguese

Portugal controlled the territory on the eastern tip of the Indonesian archipelago for more than four centuries. High-quality coffee was the export.

areas while others have a surplus. aga, Laleia and several other villages east of Dili had poor seasons, Mr. Lopes da Cruz said. Maliana, Viqueque, Suai and other areas to the south had extra grain.

"You can find some families that do not have enough food, but the emergency is over," he added.

guarded secret. The bank is headen by Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, a to Banco Ambrosam.

In the Varican bank owns 1.58 per cinkus a letter reducing the Vatican bank owns 1.58 per cinkus a letter reducing the Vatican bank owns 1.58 per cinkus a letter reducing the Vatican bank of Banco Ambrosiano and lion. The Bank of Italy has refused to comment publicly. East Timor faced disaster on the dimensions of Cambodia and the

Actor Kenneth More Dies at 67 in Britain had five operations, four of them LONDON - Kenneth More, 67, for kidney complaints. Mesa Selmovic BELGRADE (Renters) — Mesa Selmovic, 73, one of Yugoslavia's most renowned writers, died Sun-

award-winning stage, screen and television actor, died Monday. He had suffered from Parkinson's disease for several years.

Mr. More was named film actor of the year in 1954 by the British Film Academy for his role in the comedy "Doctor in the House," but he was just as effective in stage dramas such as "The Winslow Boy" and he was one of the stars of the his television, series "The of the hit television series "The Forsyte Saga."

His films included "Genevieve" (1953) with Kay Kendall; Terence Rattigan's "The Deep Blue Sea" (1955) with Vivien Leigh, for which he won the best actor award at Venice in 1955; "Reach for the Sky" (1956) in which he portrayed legiess flying ace Douglas Bader, "Sink the Bismarck" (1960) and "The Greengage Summer" (1961).

Mr. More got a job as a stage-hand for about \$8 a week in 1935 at the Windmill in London and recalled that the producer told him: "Don't come to me later and say you want to be an actor." Mr. More, of course, did just that and late in 1935 made his stage debut

During World War II, he was a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Voluntary Reserve and resumed his acting career immediately thereaft-

His masculine good looks allied to a fine voice and natural style of acting won him many stage roles and led, in 1948, to the British box office success, "Scott of the Ant-

"I was paid \$250,000 tax free which, through the years, with in-vestments. I've managed to keep,"

But his health was suspect. He

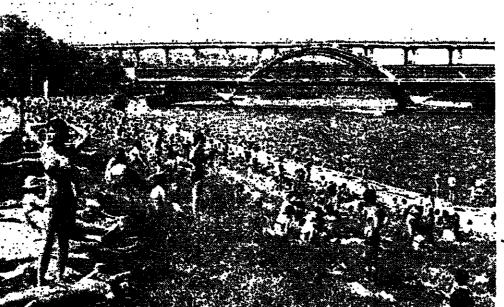
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19 19 MART BILLEY, MIRALLY AND 1946111. GEOGGE 1958 GEGGG



SUMMER IN THE CITY - Thousands of Muscovites lined the Moscow River, near the double-decker Metro bridge, to sunbathe as the temperature rose to 86 degrees Fahrenheit.

Starvation No Longer Haunts Timor, But Life Continues to Be Difficult

say thousands of lives could have

been saved had Indonesia permit-

The death toll from years of re-

bellion, disease and starvation is

sources say more than 250,000 per-

ished from all causes. Roman

Catholic clergymen estimate that more than 100,000 died.

The 1980 census put the popula-

of East Timor is Roman Catholic.

Indonesia remains sensitive to

ided. Most foreign aid special-

problems might inspire some

ists decline to be identified for fear

that published comments about

officials to tell them to leave.

ted the aid sooner.

By Kenneth L. Whiting

DILL Indonesia - The specter of mass starvation no longer haunts East Timor, but many of its people regularly go to bed hungry. Although the famine that hit

wide areas of the former Portuguese territory in 1978 and 1980 has abated, the province as a whole cannot grow enough to feed itself, according to relief specialists, missionaries, Indonesian officials and Western diplomatic ob-

"If you saw it before, you can-not say it is worse now," said A.P. Kalangie, 52, provincial secretary and Indonesia's leading adminis trator in Dili, the provincial capital. "The Portuguese only cared for the Portuguese, not the other in-

seph Brennan, former chairman of the Emigrant Savings Bank of New York; Carlo Cerutti, vice chairman of STET, the communications divi-

Acting Gov. Francisco Xavier Lopes da Cruz acknowledged that there are food shortages in some

He referred to a period when

Biafra region of Nigeria, Emergency food finally came in, but critics



Kenneth More

DIAMONDS

ricultural specialist, said, "I have not come across any signs of food shortage, but I have not seen much of the rest of the province."

Martinho da Costa Lopes, the uncertain. Some anti-Indonesian Vatican's representative in East Timor, declined to be interviewed. "Our view of things differs from the government, which forbids us from telling the truth," he said. But in a letter last year to an

tion at 552,954. The last colonial Australian Catholic relief agency, Portuguese figure, only an esti-mate, was 635,000. The population he said that a military sweep de signed to catch guerrillas interrupt-ed farming and that "the result a legacy of Portuguese colonialism, while the rest of Indonesia is will be at least a poor harvest, at orst a famine. Asked where he planted crops, suggestions that outside help was the headman of a resettlement vil

lage near Dili pointed to a parched hillside. "Do you get enough to eat?" he was asked. Sometimes yes, sometimes no.

came the answer.

Yugoslavs Trying to Calm Tension Between Kosovo Serbs, Albanians

By Marvine Howe

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia - Danilo Krstic and his family are hardworking wheat and tobacco farmers, Serbs who get along with their Albanian neighbors.

"You have to love the place where you live to stay on the land here." Marko Krstic, the oldest son, told visitors to the farm at Bec, a few miles from the Albanian border. There have been no serious troubles between Serbians and Albanians in Bec, but Serbs in some of the neighboring villages have reportedly been harassed by Albanians and have packed up and left

The exodus of Serbs is admittedly one of the main problems that the authorities have to contend with in Kosovo, an autonomous province of Yugoslavia inhabited largely by ethnic Albanians.

Last year's disturbances, in which nine persons reportedly were killed, shocked not only the troubled province of Kosovo but also the entire country into an awareness of the problems of this most backward part of Yugoslavia, which is made up of many ethnic

Response to Trouble

The authorities have responded at various levels to troubles in Kosovo, clearly trying to avoid antag-onizing the Albanian majority. Besides firm security measures, action has been taken to speed political educational and economic

Privately, some officials acknowledge that the rise of Albanian nationalism in a society that is based on the principle of the equality of nationalities is the re-

Drought Is Over in Japan The Associated Press

TOKYO - Cities in drought stricken areas of Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island, ended water rationing Tuesday after heavy rains, triggering floods and landslides, drenched its northern region. Police said at least one person died and two were injured.

glect and discrimination, and, more recently, failure to act against divisive forces or even to recognize them.

"The nationalists have a twopoint platform," said Becir Hoti, an executive secretary of the Communist Party of Kosovo: "first to establish what they call an ethnically clean Albanian republic and then the merger with Albania to form a greater Albania."

Mr. Hoti, an Albanian, expressed concern over political ressures that were forcing Serbs to leave Kosovo. "What is important now," he said, "is to establish a climate of security and create con-

Cultural Heartland

The migration of Serbs is no ordinary problem because Kosovo is the heartland of Serbian history. culture and religion. Serbs have been in the region since the seventh century, long before they founded their own independent dynasty in Kosovo in 1168.

About 57,000 Serbs have left Kosovo in the last decade, and the number increased considerably after the riots of March and April last year, according to Vukasin Jokanovic, another executive secretary of the Kosovo Communist

Mr. Jokanovic, former president of the Commission on Migration set up after last year's disturbances, said the cause of Serbian migration was "essentially of a po-litical nature." The commission has given four

basic reasons for the departures: social-economic, normal migration from the underdeveloped area, an increasingly adverse social-political climate, and direct and indirect Last year's census showed Koso-

vo with a population of 1,584,558, of whom 77.5 percent were ethnic Albanians, 13.2 percent Serbs and 1.7 percent Montenegrins. The population of 1,243,693 in 1971 was 73.8 percent Albanian, 18.4 percent Serbian and 2.5 percent Montenegrin. In a recent visit to Kosovo, Ni-

kola Ljubcic, head of the Serbian

Presidency and a former minister of defense, expressed particular concern about the continuing ex-

odus of Serbs. "An ethnically clean Kosovo will always be cause for instability," Mr. Ljubicic said, adding that ugoslavia "will never give up one

foot of her land." Conversations with Serbs and Albanians in different parts of the province showed that they were generally troubled about the Serbian migration but did not know what to do about it. Some people described it as "psychological war-fare" but were at a loss to explain who was at fault.

In Pristina, the provincial capital, with its skyscrapers and bustling streets, people said they felt relatively secure because the au-thorities maintained "a close watch." Although the army remains at a distance and has not had to intervene, there is a strong militia presence.

In some mixed communities, there were reports of farmers being pressured to sell their land cheap and of Albanian shopkeepers refusing to sell goods to Serbs.

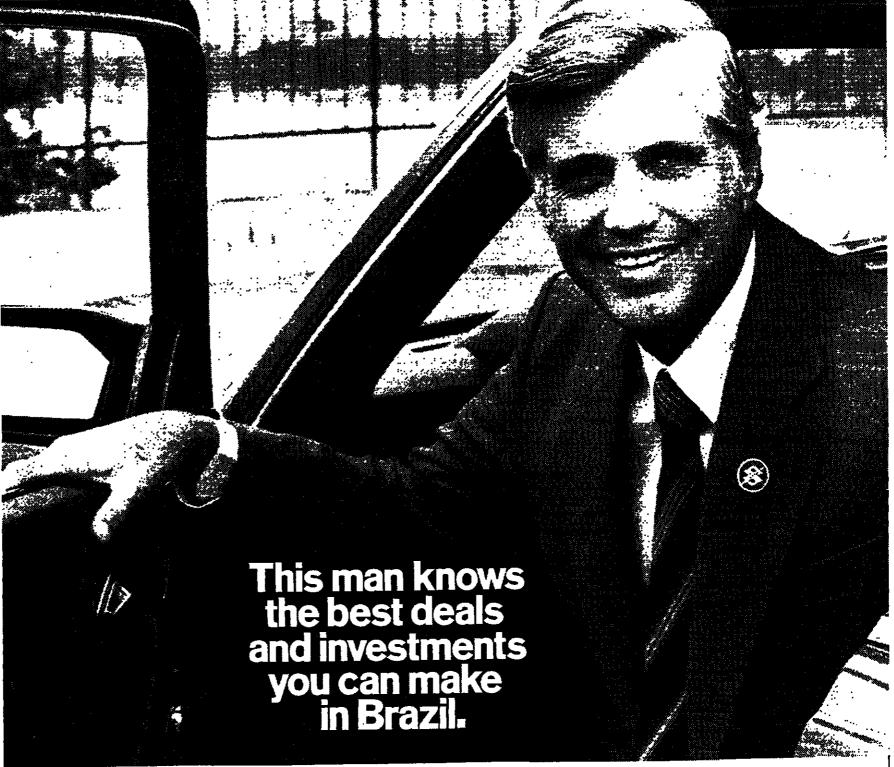
We don't want to go because

we have a large farm," a Serbian farmer's wife said in a village near Pristina. She said their property had not been touched but that they felt uncomfortable. Several neigh-bors have left, she said, and her sons, who were planning to build a new house, have stopped, "to see

how things will turn out."

There have been many changes, but most people in Pristina agree with that more could be done. The main thrust of the changes, however, is economic. "We're going to change the economic structures with more emphasis on agriculture, the processing industry, small business and handicrafts," Economics Minister Aziz Abrashi said.

"Ninety-nine percent of the Albanians have no wish to live in Albania," said Mr. Abrashi, an Al-banian, "but they view the rest of Yugoslavia and are aware of the higher living standards. Our young people want the same good life, the nice houses and cars, and they can't get them if they can't get



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ARTS/LEISURE

The Gripes of a 'Fussball Muffel'

By John Domberg

MUNICH — It was not easy VI being a minority of one in a nation inhabited by some 60 mil-

The stigms of being a foreigner in a land becoming more xenopho-bic was compounded in these recent weeks by also being what West Germans call ein Fussball Muffel. Their term translates as a soccer grouch" though it implies far worse: a soccer misanthrope, one of those oddballs totally unenthused — indeed bored — by the spectacle of 22 grown men on opposing teams kicking a ball back and forth across a plot of grass.

Which is not to say, however, that watching the watchers in this nation of soccer fanatics is equally tedious. Quite the contrary, and new that the four-week ordeal of the Ward Cup in Spain is over, it

seems time to take stock. Tis ssue is not that West German in the end, lost the marathon championship. Rather, it is what soccer, whether a domestic protessional league game or an international competition, does for the German psyche.

Heroes

Top players — drawing salaries nine times that of Chancellor Hel-

A win enhances the West German feeling of wir sind wieder wer — we're someone again — and a loss, like this one, seems to exacerbate all the Weltschmerz, the contrition and lamentation over lost

That is not to say that in the 37 postwar years of being a non-na-

mut Schmidt (who watched the final game from the grandstand and who had called upon the gods for victory) --- are revered as beroes in a land where heroism is otherwise disdaine.

national glory.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT MONACO

Principality of Manacca Prince's Polace and Congress Hall Auditorium Concarts from July 18 to August 11 Evenings	CONCERTS of the PRINCE'S PALACE Philhermenic Orchestra of Monte-Carlo Philade Prince's Polace Main Courtyard 7/18c Conc. Lowrence Feater Sol. Gundule Jonqueitz and Reymend Gerome (normator) 7/21; Cond. Jonathas Confor Sol. Yuri Egorov 7/25; Cond. Lowrence Fusier Sol. Misha Dichier 7/28; Cond. Jonathas Dichier 7/28; Cond. Jonathas Polace Sol. Misha Dichier 7/28; Cond. Jonathas Misha Dichier 7/28; Cond. JC. Consolessa.			
Informations Opera of Monte-Corlo T.: (93)50,69.31 Evening or Formal Dress Imperative	Sol. François-René Duchable 8/6: Cond. Rudolf Barshoi Sol. Dmitry Sitiaovstaly 8/11: Cond. Zdensk MACAS Sol. Jean-Fierre RAMPAL Congress Hell Auditorium 7/23: Youth Orchestre of the European Community Cond. Sir Georg Solsi 8/46: Juvical Concest			
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This was, after all, the land of vented underdog Algeria from enthe Wirtschaftswunder, the economic miracle, and of the Fräumight well have won. leinwunder, and lately there has been a phenomenon described as the Küchenwinder, the culinary miracle, recognized in the form of

LETTER FROM MUNICH more stars for West German res-taurants in the Michelin guide than in any country outside

But soccer is different. All over the world this "substitute warfare" enables governments, political sys-tems and nationalities to exploit victories and equate losses with na-tional humiliation. Yet nowhere, it seems, are these feelings stronger than in West Germany. Identification with teams and

players reaches a delirious obses-

It is frightening.

It is a frightening experience to sit among Germans whose team is winning and hear the thunderlike boom of "Tooor!" — Goosal! roll across the field, or out of the windows of living-rooms where families sit mesmerized by the action on the television screen. And it is even more harrowing to experience the deathly silence when it is the other side that scores. And so, more or less, it was dur-

ing these past four weeks. I live at the edge of Munich in a "satellite town" of middle-class apartments in prefab high rises that have mushroomed out of the ground during the past decade. With about 60,000 inhabitants, it is a bedroom community in the strictest sense. By 10:30 on week nights there is barely a light on and those myriads of windows are dark. The only nightowls are the few with dogs to walk, the only sound that of an occasional crying

Television Blue

infant

But for the past month Neuperach, as the area is called, has been lit up television blue like one huge Christmas tree every night that West Germany has played. It being warm, with windows and terace doors open, one heard a single baritone voice: the TV sportscaster describing the play-by-play in Spain. Periodically that deafening, awesome roar of "Tooor!" reverperated through the neighborhood from 60,0000 throats. Then, when the game was over, with the uniformity of a master hand on a master switch, all those lights flickered

At that, it was hardly a series of which West Germans were proud.

The dampener was not so much stinctive musicianship, the infinitethe championship loss against Ita- by flexible expressiveness; there is

had moments and periods to give the with Austria that, because of cause for national pride. the World Cup rating system, pre-

"A fix," charged the less jingoistic papers, alleging that the na-tion's heroes had deliberately played a "friendly scrimmage" with their fellow Teutons to push the scrappy North Africans down a notch in the standings.

"A country with our history and legacy of racism." said the daily Frankfurter Rundschau, "cannot afford such behavior, not even on the playing field."

Certainly other peoples — the Italians, the Poles and the Latin Americans -- get even more frenetic about soccer than the West Germans. But they do so without their firm-jawed grimness and still regard the game as a game, not a test of national esteem and as ersatz for patriotism.

By Georgia Dullea New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They fought in Barcelona, in Paris, in the Poconos. They fought on the ferry ride to Sausalito and in a Chinese restaurant in Dublin. Dublin was the worst, as she remembers. "We had a huge fight about tipping," she said. "I tend to tip more than he does, but e learned to bite my tongue when he's paying the check. This time I heard myself saying, 'That's all you're leaving?' He was so furious he refused to walk back to the hotel with me. Here we were on vacation in a strange city,

and we weren't even speaking. It was silly."

It sounds silly on the surface. Yet underlying the emotional squalls that seem to erupt capriciously to blight a vacation may be a variety of weighty problems. A couple may think they are traveling light. In truth, they may be carrying what the mental-health professionals call psychological baggage.

One thing that ruins vacations, professionals say, is a desire for that elusive quality, intimacy, complicated by a fear of the vulnerability inherent in its pursuit. As Dr. Manny Rich, associate executive director of the Postgraduate Center for Mental Health in Manhattan, put it: Vacation is the time the couple is together for an uninterrupted block of time. The real wish is for somebody to love. They take a look and they see it ain't so. But they can't grapple with the fact that it ain't so and how they could make it so or how to leave with some regard for the other person. So they pick a fight about something that doesn't amount to a hill of beans — whether to go to the museum or the beach."

There are strategies to avoid such conflict, Dr. Rich said, among them taking separate vacations and package tours, which guarantee the distraction of a busload of strangers, a breathless schedule and no surprises. "People tend to avoid real disappointment and conflict that may not work out well. They can't tolerate what will happen, whether it's a separation, a loss or really getting intimate.

Guilt-Edged Holidays

Another thing they cannot tolerate is not working. Addiction to work, once mainly a male compulsion, now plagues women as well. Those who have treated couples where both are worksholics say their vacations are invari-ably doorned. "What they look forward to — getting out of the routine — is the very thing they find crippling," said Dr. Roy Nisenson, a psychologist. "What they're blocking out is how familiar and relaxed they are in their roles and structures. Without them they have to deal with one another and the novelty and spontaneity of the unfolding moment

By far the biggest spoiler of vacation fun is an attack of tion was really 'the last resort,' and it didn't work."

Psychological Baggage Can Outweigh Vacation Allowances the guilts. There are people who feel guilty about not working. There are people who feel guilty about taking the sort of vacation their parents could not afford. Whatever sort of vacation their parents could not arrord, whatever its root, Dr. Irving Handelsman says the result is always the same. "Guilt leads to disharmony in the couple and ultimately to the spoiling of the vacation. They have to create quarrels and find fault with trivial things to expiate a guilt that is so unconscious they're not even aware of it."

Among the few institutions to study the effect of vacations on relationships is the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis. Its Family and Social Service Department surveyed 40 couples in which one partner was a schoolteacher, comparing the marriage during the school year and during the summer vacation. The researchers found that couples with "precursors for tension" during the school year quarreled more in the summer. Dr. Paul Rosenblatt, a social psychologist who headed the study, said, "A few got into fairly violent physical battles and tried to stay apart in summer by taking part-time jobs or courses." Dr. Rosenblatt and colleagues then checked with a counseling agency in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area to see when most calls come in for marriage therapy. "The peak is the day after Labor Day, which is when the largest number of people come back from vacation. It seems the couples realize they're ready for help. For them, the vaca-

Janet Baker: 'Interested in Opera Only on My Own Terms'

By R.W. Apple Jr. New York Times Service

GLYNDEBOURNE, England
— In the sylvan countryside of Sussex, on the same Glyndebourne stage where she sang in the chorus a quarter-century ago. Dame Janet Baker is bringing to a triumphant close a purposely limit-ed but nonetheless splendid operatic career.

Dame Janet is completing the third of three roles she planned years ago for her retirement from the stage - first as Alceste, in another Gluck opera, at Covent Garden, then as Maria Stuarda in Donizetti's opera at the English National Opera and finally as Orfeo, in Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice," which she will sing for the last time Saturday.

Dame Janet is popular as a recital singer in the United States and on the Continent, where she makes annual tours, but she has never been willing to sing in opera any-where but in England. In addition, she has never sung what she calls the "warhorses" of the repertory, never once appearing in operas by Puccini or Wagner.

Well-Loved

But in England she has been perhaps the most beloved singer of the last decade and a half. In a recent book, Bernard Levin, the journalist and critic, said: "It is not just the dark loveliness of her

something in her personality that "I don't want to wake up one have come full circle, which is includes all these and something morning and think: I never want less definable."

At the age of 48 -she will be 49 on Aug. 21 — Dame Janet is to do weeks and weeks and weeks young to be retiring from the of new productions. I never wantstage, and she will continue to operatic and other recordings and give recitals.

Why Retire?

So why retire at all, when critics still compare her, as did, Edward Greenfield of The Guardian last week, to so eminent a singer as the late Kathleen Ferrier?

"It's a gradual withdrawal," she said in an interview not long ago. How I live matters more. Now I

to sing again.' It's a sensible thing, tidy. It will be a relief not to have to do weeks and weeks and weeks ed to float in and out of the international opera houses, here one day, another city the next and still another the next.

"They come to me, the managers, and say: 'Come and do anything you want.' I always say no. I don't want to sound arrogant or disdainful, but I have been interested in opera only on my own terms. I love my work, but it's not the most important part of my life.

what I am calling my new book. That gives me a wonderful feeling of order, and there is a rightness about that'

A Yorkshire Lass

One of the things that is important to Dame Janet is her home, and it, too, has a feeling of order. It is in the London suburb of Harrow-on-the-Hill, a sunny bouse, neat as a pin, whose windows overlook a great sweep of garden and parkland. A Yorkshire lass, with the Yorkshire love of the land, she, hates being away from home when her flowers bloom and has very seldom agreed to travel then.

have my cake and eat it, too, and I see no reason whatever to apologize for that."

As a mezzo-soprano, and one who refused to "stretch," she has had an unusual and by no means limited repertory. She has done Monteverdi and Cavalli, Handel (notably "Julius Caesar") and Gluck, Mozart. Donizetti, Purcell,

> "One would give one's eye teeth as an actress to have done Verdian roles," Dame lanet commented. "But my voice says, No, we weren't born to do that."

Berlioz, Richard Strauss and Brit-



Janet Baker: Full circle.

Spoleto Chamber Music Concerts Are Connoisseur's Delight

By William Weaver utional Herald Tribune

SPOLETO, Italy — The big audiences come to Spoleto for the big events the important theatrical premieres, the opera productions, the dance marathon - but the hourlong noontime chamber music concerts at the Festival of Two Worlds are almost a family affair. They are for the real festival aficionados, some of whom start waiting in line at 8 a.m. to buy tickets when the box office opens at 10. And by 10:30 a.m. at least on weekends, the last seat in the little Teatro Caio Melisso is sold.

But everyone insists it is worth the trouble. You hear lovely music, you encounter the familiar faces: Most days Gian Carlo Menotti, the festival's founder, director and tutelary deity is there in Box 11 to lead the applause or to help the organizer hostess. the flutist Paula Robison, translate an an-

A few days ago, the atmosphere at the concert was particularly intimate, affection-ate. Robison and her busband and co-host Scott Nickrenz dedicated a performance of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 6 — a spirited, fluent reading — to the festival's secretary general in Spoleto (the lady who finds housing for everybody, among other things). Then, at the end, Menotti came on stage to present the Golden Pegasus award, given annually to an outstanding artist of the festival. Past winners have included Thomas Schippers, Romolo Valli and Menotti himself.

This year's recipient was Jerome Robbins, present in Spoleto with the American Ballet Theater, currently offering a whole program devoted to Robbins, a kind of retrospective which includes "Fancy Free" (1944), "Afternoon of a Faun" (1953), "Other Dances"

(1976) and a New York export, "Opus Jazz," which was created in Spoleto in 1958, during the first festival.

Partly because of the presence of Mikhail Baryshnikov, the Robbins evening is one of the big hits of the festival. But as seasoned Spoleto-watchers well remember, the Robbins ballets were also the outstanding success of that inaugural festival 25 years ago. So the return of Robbins — and the Golden Pegasus — have a commemorative aspect. Though the explosive vitality of his dances (and of the dancers that perform them here) defy mammification.

Actually, this silver anniversary of the Festival of Two Worlds has left little space for backward looks, for self-canonization. The program is as hectic, as varied as ever and the cultural glutton runs the risk of over-dosing. But it is hard to resist the temptation to cram as many events as possible

Perhaps as an anniversary present to him-self, Menotti has staged his latest opera, "Juana La Loca," reproducing more or less the staging at the Giessen Stadttheater two years ago for its European premiere.

Again, Menotti has produced the opera as it was originally written (it is no secret that in the United States, Beverly Sills, for whom the work was composed, insisted on a number of cuts and modifications). It is an effective, often moving work, surely one of Menotti's best, and while Pamela Myers -the Juana here - may not yet be a superstar [30] like Sills, she has a generous voice, a pleasant stage manner and an admirable m ity. Her mad scene in the last act was bloodchilling.

Luca Ronconi's production of Ibsen's "Ghosts" forced the sweating audience to sit === inside a plastic greenhouse, along with the :... characters. It was a test of endurance that many spectators failed. 2.0

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Thursday's the Day to Be In Style

What's Hot? What's Not? The International Herald Tribune is covering the fast-track world of fashion and lifestyle as never before. Preppy to Punk and back again, edited by Hebe Dorsey. All in a fascinating new page to be titled Style,

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behalf to the Trib's third of a million readers in 143 countries, fresh concepts in child-rearing and the trendy new thinking in interior design. If your leisure is soiling your hands in the garden, or sweating off pounds on the jogging track, you'll find the Trib covering both. And more. What's in style? Who's setting style? Light, lively and up-to-the-

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Spain Pres	14,200	7.100	3,900
Sweden Sk.	990	495	3,500 270
Switzerland CF.	320	160	
Rest of Europe, North Africa and		,	90
former French Africa, U.S.A	256	128	
French Polynesia, Middle East \$	264	132	<u>71</u>
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin	244	1 ,74	72
America, Gulf States and Asia S	262	1 1	
4m 2mm mm Mag 3	352	176	98

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

British Steel Reports Lower Losses

LONDON — State owned British Steel Corp. had a pre-tax loss of £335 million (\$192.82 million) in the year ended April 3, down from a loss of £665 million the previous year, the annual report said Tuesday.

Sales rose to £3.44 billion from £2.95 billion. The improved results sales rose to £3.44 ounon from £4.50 ounon. The improved results stemmed from BSC's program to raise its domestic market share, and also export volume, the report said. Higher productivity and improved expacity and energy utilization contributed as well, it said.

BSC said its weekly tracing loss, before interest, had fallen to £1.8 million a week by last November from an average of £6.3 million in the said.

April to June. It said orders deteriorated in February and a generally April to sime, it said orders untanantal in a pril its domestic market creduced level of business has persisted since April its domestic market reduced level of oursiness has personed and repond half, mainly from imports from outside the European Economic Community, though complete data are not available, the company said.

Nissan, VW to Discuss Cooperation

TOKYO - Nissan Motor, Japan's second largest automaker, said Tuesday that Carl Horst Hahn, president of Volkswagen of West Germany, will arrive in Tokyo next week to discuss ways of promoting joint venture cooperation between the two companies.

A Nissan spokesman said Mr. Hahn and Nissan's president, Takashi Ishihara, may discuss Nissan's plans to assemble VW cars in Japan, but ideclined to discuss further details. Under a 1981 agreement, Nissan, producer of Datsun antos, is to assemble 60,000 of a new VW medium-sized model, the "Santana," in Tokyo, beginning October, 1983.

Ministers Discuss AEG Cash Crisis

BONN — Government ministers discussed AEG Telefunken's cash crisis with company bankers Tuesday ahead of reporting on it Wednesday to a Cabinet session, an Economics Ministry spokesman said. The spokesman was unable to say what results emerged from the two-hour talks between Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, Fmance Minister Manfred Labrastein and officials of AEG and its banking consortium. A ministry statement said the talks dealt with the possible provision to AEG of extra bank liquidity and federal export credit guarantees. Government officials declined to say whether the Cabinet, meeting Wednesday day for the last time before summer recess, will definitely take a decision on federal help, but noted that the company's needs are immediate and

Baker in Thrift Brokerages Opposed in Court

NEW YORK - The Securities Industries Association, the major trade association for U.S. securities firms, has sued the Federal Home Loan Bank Board on charges of illegally permitting a group of savings and loan associations to operate stock brokerage and investment advisory services.

The association asked the Federal District Court in Washington on Monday for a declaratory judgment and an injunction against the bank board, asserting that it exceeded its statutory authority and that its ac-

On May 6, the board authorized the savings and loan associations, through a new jointly held subsidiary, to operate the brokerage and advisory services. Last week, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the regulatory agency for brokerage operations, went along with the bank board's ruling. If the plans are approved, it would mark the first time that such one-stop investment services are offered by thrift institu-

EEC, Plastics Firms to Discuss Cartel

BRUSSELS - European Community Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon will meet Wednesday with officials of European plastics companies for talks on the possibility of setting up a "crisis cartel" to cut overcapacity, an EEC spokesman said Tuesday.

The meeting, taking place at the request of the plastics manufacturers, will examine the feasibility of setting up a plan akin to the 1977 "crisis cartel" agreement on limiting output of man-made fibers in Europe, the

Hitachi Says Plans Are on Course

TOKYO - Hitachi said Tuesday its plans to develop an advanced computer for analysis and scientific calculations are unaffected by U.S. allegations of a conspiracy by Hitachi and others to obtain secrets from International Business Machines

The company was commenting on a report in the Nihon Keizai Shimbun newspaper that Hitachi had decided to postpone announcement of the computer until after this autumn, instead of the original schedule for this summer, because of the computer espionage affair.

AMCA to Press Bid for Giddings

MILWAUKEE — New Hampshire based steelmaker AMCA International will proceed with its cash tender offer of \$25 a share for all outstanding shares of Wisconsin-based Giddings & Lewis, the machine tool company, it said.

Giddings & Lewis directors have decided to urge shareholders to reject the offer, valued at about \$262.5 million.

Flick Terms Earnings Unsatisfactory

DUSSELDORF - Earnings of the West German industrial group managed by Friedrich Fick Industrieverwaltung are expected to improve this year after producing 1981 results that chairman Friedrich Karl Flick termed unsatisfactory. Mr. Flick strongly implied that the privately held LV. group's consoli-

dated profit almost exclusively derived from income from the holding company's 28.5 percent stake in W.R. Grace of the United States, from the sale of its interest in another U.S. unit, United States Filter Corp. last year and from the 10 percent I.V. holding in Daimler-Benz, the West German motor сопрану.

Compiled From Agency Dispotches

Director Asserts IMF Not an Aid Institution

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Third World countries should not look to 1977 de 1978 November 1988 the International Monetary Fund for an uncontrolled expansion of its lending facilities to solve all their troubles, IMF managing di-rector Jacques de Larosière said Tuesday.

Mr. de Larosière, in a speech to

the United Nations Economic and Social Council in Geneva, said that the IMF is a monetary institution helping member countries to make economic adjustments, rather than a development aid institution, like the World Bank. A copy of the speech was released in

Mr. de Larosière's definition of the current IMF role closely parallels the limitations set by the "Group of Ten" rich nations recently in Helsinki. The distinction between a monetary institution and a development agency is one that is also being pushed hard by the Reagan administration, However, it still is being resisted by some smaller nations, and the to-

The poorer nations in the IMF. have complained that the IMF recently has attached stricter conditions to its loans, in response to pressures from the richer nations.

that are required to restore pay-

pic will be further debated at the IMF's annual meeting in Toronto in September.

Mr. de Larosière conceded that in the present "difficult world en-Mag; 7.2463 114sh L vironment, the national policies

ments viability are, of necessity, more stringent than in earlier and more stable times."

that conditionality has been tightened does not derive from any change in the fund's policies, but reflects the realities of the current situation and the scale of the pay-ments deficits that have to be cor-

At one time, the IMF staff hope-fully talked of doubling the quotas. But Mr. de Larosière's Geneva rejection of "uncontrolled expansion" appears to rule that out.

"Hence, the perception by some

They said that the base rate cuts had been largely discounted following moves by the Bank of England during the last week to cut the rates at which it provides the market with essistance. ket with assistance. seven-day deposit rates will be cut to 9 percent from 9½ percent. ing charges for companies, recovering from Britain's worst econom-

> news for industry. Sir Terence Beckett, director neral of the Confederation of British Industry, said, "This is a step in the right direction. But we

CURRENCY RATES

	Interbank e	xchonge	rates for July 13, excludin	g bank service charges.	after all charges
esterales essets (c micleo (b) es y Yark is ich	2,483\$ 1,72\$ 1,72\$	£ 4.736 81.57 4.294 2.402.80 1.732 3.6415	D.M. F.F. 121 11023 * 39.75 * 0.1976 * 19.0535 4.856 * 1.4955 * 1.598 × 4.301 * 11.5335 * 2401.48 * 559.43 * 201.22 * 0.402 * 0.1448 * 0.072 *	Gldr. B.F. S.F. D.K	EQUITY ON: JANUARY 1,1981 \$100,000.00 DECEMBER 31,1981 \$237,214.03 1981 Performance + 137%
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Greek draching 70,75
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Irish I 0,7212

TAPMAN is a wholly owned subsidiary of Balfour, Maclaine International LTD.

By Michael Blumstein

was a company that glowed. It was among the pioneers developing new drilling techniques in the forbidding Beaufort Sea. The stock market applauded, pushing the company's shares to new highs, while people referred to its chairman and founder as "Smil-

Today, Dome Petroleum is tarnishing the Canadian wernment's National Energy Program and making ive of the country's major banks extremely edgy

The company historically has relied on heavy borrowing to finance its growth; its debts are now staggering and coming due fast. By the end of 1981, Dome's long-term debts were bigger than those of Ford Motor Co, and Chrysler Corp. combined. As of March 31, Dome reported total borrowings of 5.8 bil-lion Canadian dollars (\$4.5 billion) and no cash or short-term deposits whatsoever.

tive officer, said in a recent telephone interview from corporate headquarters in Calgary, Alberta. "I would suspect that certainly 1983 and beyond should start

Whether Dome will indeed thrive soon is uncertain. But the feeling of most analysts is that the banks and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau will have to find ways to assure that the largest independent oil

Dome, a 32-year-old company with far-flung oil company's leaders.

Dome's decline, analysts said, must be examined in the context of Canada's energy program, introduced

Dome's Burden Of Debt Makes Bankers Edgy

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - For years Dome Petroleum Ltd.

about the losses they are risking.

"We are a company that is asset-rich, and tempo rarily our cash flow has been cut back substantially," ohn P. Gallagher, Dome's chairman and chief execulooking a lot brighter

company in Canada does not collapse.

acreage in Canada's western provinces, the Beaufort Sea and the Arctic islands, was the darling of the energy industry through much of 1981. There was enthusiasm about the company's oil prospects, and market analysts also liked its natural gas liquids system and sophisticated fleet for drilling in icy waters. As late as May, 1981, one Wall Street analyst extolled the "managerial excellence and financial wizardry" of the

SEC Ends Probe

Of Hunt Family

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DALLAS — W. Herbert
Hunt said Tuesday that the

Securities and Exchange Com-

mission has closed its investiga-tion into the business dealings

of the Hunt family, and that

the Hunts have agreed to dismiss a lawsuit in which they

claimed that the SEC had vio-

lated their rights to financial

The SEC was investigating purchases by the Hunts of stock in the brokerage house of Bache Group in 1979 and 1980,

and the family's role in the silver crash of March, 1980.

The Hunts have agreed to the

entry of a consent order that

prohibits Nelson Bunker Hunt

and Herbert Hunt from acquir-

ing more than 5 percent of the

stock of certain public broker-

age houses without first com-

plying with notice requirements

to 12 percent from 121/2 percent

National Westminster, one of

Britain's "big four" commercial banks, was first to announce that

its base lending rate to major borrowers would be cut, effective

Wednesday, Lloyds, Barclays and Midland Banks followed suit.

It was the eighth successive cut in rates since last October when

banks charged a basic 16 percent

The Bank of England had edged money market rates down on Monday, signaling that the time was right for lower commercial

The U.K. money market showed

The four banks also said that

The prospect of lower borrow-

ic slump since the 1930s, was good

little reaction to the news, money

dealers said in London.

and relevant statutes.

Dome Petroleum's Long-Term Debt

in October, 1980. The program's goal was energy independence for Canada, including the acquisition by Canadian-owned companies of oil and gas properties dominated by U.S. companies and other foreign concerns. The government offered exploration incentives for companies owned by Canadian citizens.

Last summer, Dome bit the bait. It paid \$1.43 billion for 22 million shares of Conoco Inc., then returned the shares, plus \$245 million in cash, to buy Conoco's 52.9 percent interest in Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas Co., which had 13.6 million net acres in Canada and 8.9 million net acres elsewhere.

There was a tremendous amount of publicity that Dome was doing precisely what the government had in mind," recalled Gint Berius, the senior oil analyst at Merrill Lynch Royal Securities Ltd. in Toronto.

Dome, however, had to stretch itself thin to make the purchase. It started 1981 with long-term debt of 2.6 billion dollars, or 58 percent of its capital - a proportion double that of some comparable oil companies. By the end of the year, long-term debt had grown to 6.2 billion dollars, or 70 percent of capital.

Unexpected events brought the company close to the breaking point. Oil prices dropped, and the gov-ernment raised taxes on production. Prices for lead, zinc and copper - produced by a Hudson's Bay subsidiary — also fell. And the interest on Dome debt, most of it tied to

current rates, stayed high as the company wrestled to (Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

Prices Are Off Slightly on NYSE

As Retail Sales Decline by 1.5%

NEW YORK - Prices on the

New York Stock Exchange closed

moderately lower Tuesday after seesawing through the day, with a

late-session decline sparked by a

drop in June retail sales.
The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age was off in morning trading,

rose more than four points in early afternoon and then finished with a

drop of 0.67 to close at 824,20.

Declines led advances by 778-626

and volume narrowed to 66.5 million from 74.7 million Monday.

Analysts said the 1.5-percent de-

cline in June retail sales, which was

larger than expected, was seen as

evidence of continued weakness in

Corp. said investors may also be

growing skeptical about recent

for business is usually about 2 per-

vestment and more jobs until mon-ey is a lot cheaper for business to

"We shall not get increased in-

Meanwhile, the Central Statisti-

cal Office said Britain's seasonally adjusted output in all industries

rose by 1.1 percent in May from

April, compared to a 1.2 percent rise in April. Output in the manu-facturing industries alone showed

a faster rise at 1.4 percent in May, compared to April's 0.1 percent

Compared with a year earlier,

statistics office spokesman said the rise was mainly due to higher oil and natural gas output.

the all-industries index was up by 3.7 percent, while output in the manufacturing industries alone was up by 2.9 percent.

and the seasonal adjustment for

the spring bank holiday at the end

of May could have exaggerated the

WEEKLY NOTIFICATION

COMPTREND II A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT.

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cent higher than base rate.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus

the economy

U.K. Banks Cut Rates;

Little Market Reaction

The Associated Press shall not stop pressing for interest rates to come down further bebanks cut their base interest rates cause the true cost of borrowing

speculation that the Federal Re-

Much of the market's 20-point

rally over the prior two sessions

was due to such speculation, cou-

pled with declines in some short-term interest rates. But Mr. Gor-

don said the Fed has taken little

action this week to show that it is

willing to allow a significant drop

Many analysts said the Fed has

made more money available to

the recent collapse of Oklahoma

Bankers Trust said it lowered its

broker loan rate to 141/2 percent

from 151/2. Separately, Manufac-

turers Hanover Trust lowered its

rate to 15½ percent from 15% per-

Some traders are predicting a huge increase in the U.S. money supply for the week ended July 7, reflecting the 10-percent federal income tax cut and a 7.4-percent increase in Social Security payments. That figure will be disclosed Friderick and the security payments.

day by the Federal Reserve Board.

under pressure Monday afternoon

Analysts said the market came

City's Penn Square Bank.

in interest rates.

cent

serve is easing monetary policy.

IBM Profits Climb 24% On Strong Quarter Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — International Business Machines, citing strong growth in orders, said Tuesday that its second quarter profit rose 24.4 percent from a year earlier on a 16.8-percent jump in revenue. The earnings increase was substantially higher than many analysts

had projected. But IBM, the leading maker of data-processing equipment, said profit still was hurt by a strengthening of the U.S. dollar and by high inflation rates and sluggish economies in several of the countries in which it operates. About 48 percent of IBM revenue comes from foreign operations.

Expressing surprise at IBM's earnings rise, Harry Edelson of First Boston said, "It now means IBM is at the beginning of a major new product cycle that points to considerably higher earnings in the next few years." Most analysts had expected a surge in IBM earnings to begin in the third quarter of this

For the quarter ended June 30, IBM said net income was \$1 billion, or \$1.68 a share, compared with \$804 million, or \$1.37 a share, a year earlier. Second quarter revenue rose to \$8.05 billion from

6-Month Profit

Profit in the first six months of the year was up 15.3 percent to \$1.77 billion, or \$2.98 a share, from \$1.53 billion, or \$2.62 a share, in the comparable 1981 period. Six-month revenue rose 13.2 percent to \$15.12 billion from \$13.36 billion.

are massing on the Iraqi border.

with turnover of 1.4 million shares,

Kerr-McGee rose 31/8 to 301/4, Stan

dard Oil Ohio gained 11/4 to 281/4

Analysts said many traders had

Seafirst was one of the biggest

losers in NYSE trading, falling 2½ to 14¼. The bank holding compa-

ny said it had increased its provi-

sion for loan losses by another \$125 million after a further review

of its participation in loans ar-

ranged by the failed Penn Square

Bank of Oklahoma City.

overreacted to the news that OPEC ministers had failed to

reach a production agreement.

and Superior 1 to 274.

try analysts.

IBM President John R. Opel estimated that had currency exchange rates remained constant with those of the prior year, first half earnings would have been \$200 million higher and revenue

in the half on currency transac-tions were \$99 million compared with gains of \$79 million a year Mr. Opel said that the effects of economic problems in countries where IBM does business were offset by a strong growth in orders, particularly for the new 3081 com-puter processor and the 3380 di-

\$800 million higher. Actual gains

rect-access storage device.

John McManus, who follows IBM for Shearson/American Ex-press, said, "Earnings were well above what people expected. No one could have anticipated numbers like these."

He said computer sales obvious ly had exceeded expectations, and added that total income from equipment sales was at least \$400 million more than anticipated.

"Everyone now will raise earnings estimates significantly," said Mr. McManus, who had been forecasting \$6.75 a share for IBM this

Mr. Edelson of First Boston said that two weeks ago he urged cli-ents to purchase IBM stock, and, "Now I'm reiterating that recom-mendation." He said he probably will raise his 1982 and 1983 esti-mates for IBM, which currently stand at \$6.75 and \$8.10 a share, respectively. The company earned \$5.63 a share in 1981.

"It is conceivable the range in earnings could be between \$7.25 and \$7.50 a share," he added. On the New York Stock Ex-

change, IBM shares were up more than a point to 64% with over a million shares traded.

IBM's income from equipment sales in the second quarter rose 23.5 percent to \$3.61 billion, income from rentals rose 6.3 percent to \$2.4 billion and income from services rose 23.2 percent to \$1.60

Dollar Recoups Loss As Gold Touches \$350

LONDON - The dollar rebounded strongly Tuesday as the foreign-exchange markets did an about-face on their view of where U.S. interest rates are headed. Gold prices rose past \$350 an ounce, then fell back. Sentiment that the Federal Re-

serve Board was signaling an easing of U.S. monetary policy was rapidly going out of favor. Dealers said slightly higher federal funds rates, firming three-month Treasury bill rates, plus a rise of % of a percentage point in Eurodollar rates was enough to send the dollar up sharply to regain some of the ground lost on Monday. The dollar was also supported

by concern about the situation in Such a situation would create un-Lebanon and talk of the possibility certainties about oil supplies and of an Iranian invasion of Iraq, The midday rally followed the dealers said The dollar gained more than two release of IBM's second quarter

yen in Tokyo to close at 255.15 earnings, which substantially ex-ceeded the expectations of indusyen, up from 252.95 on Monday. IBM was the most active stock.

Markets Closed

and the price climbed 1% to 64% Banks and financial markets in France clos Some oil stocks turned up after because of the the Bastille Day considerable weakness Monday. holiday Wednesday.

In Frankfurt, dealers said U.S. led buying pushed the dollar to its highs of the day. The dollar closed at 2.4920 Deutsche marks com-pared with Monday's 2.4625-DM finish and Tuesday's low of 2.4780

Several dealers in London also

mentioned U.S. demand, especial-

ly from corporations, as being largely behind the dollar's rise. No intervention by European central banks was detected. The dollar rose to 2.4950 DM, while sterling fell to \$1.7240 from \$1.7373 at Monday's close.

London dealers noted that the federal funds rate, the fee on over-

night lending of reserves among U.S. banks, opened in New York at 13½ percent, higher than generally expected.

The dollar continued to meet

strong buying demand in New York and was sharply higher in hectic midsession trading, dealers said. It was quoted at 2.5005 DM shortly after midday, compared with an opening 2.4783 and previous closing 2.4783.
Gold bullion broke through the

barrier of \$350 an ounce in Zurich briefly but later fell back to close at \$347.875 an ounce, up from \$342.25 on Monday.

Europe's corporate aircraft management and charter company operating a fleet of: 5 Citation II - 1 Falcon 20 - 1 Falcon 50 4 Gulfstream II/III - 1 Boeing 737 5 Boeing 727 - 2 Boeing 707 - all Executive JET AVIATION PRIVATE JET SERVICES

July 14, 1982

All of these bonds having been placed, this announcement appears for purposes of record only.

8058 Zurich Airport Tel. 1 - 814 20 02 24 hrs. Telex 59 820 pjet ch

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK Washington, D.C.

DM 150,000,000 9%% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1982, due 1989

Offering Price:

Repayment:

94% p. a., payable on July 15 of each year on July 15, 1989 at par

Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and München

Deutsche Bank

Commerzbank

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Bayerische Hypotheken- und

Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser

Dresdner Bank

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

Berliner Handels-

und Frankfurter Bank Deutsche Girozentrale Deutsche Kommunalbank -

Georg Hauck & Sohn Bankiers

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Vereins- und Westbank

Merck, Finck & Co.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank

Hessische Landesbank Girozentrale -

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann.

Wechsel-Bank **Berliner Bank**

Delbrück & Co. DG Bank

Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz Girozentrale –

Norddeutsche Landesbank

Girozentrale Trinkaus & Burkhardt Westfalenbank

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dd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing Prices
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Toyota Sees Rise

In Japan Output

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The president of Toyota Motor,
Shoichiro Toyoda, said Tuesday that Japanese
car production will expand in the next decade
to meet an anticipated 30-percent rise in international demand.

He was also critical of legislation introduced
in the U.S. Congress requiring a percentage of
the parts of all cars sold in the United States to
be made in America.

Mr. Toyoda predicted that Japan's total domestic car production, which stood at about 5
million vehicles last year, would grow by about
30 percent over 10 years and that overseas demand would rise by the same percentage.

He said Toyota hopes for domestic sales of 2
million vehicles by 1985, up from 1.5 million
last year.

Sharp Growth Seen

Sharp Growth Seen

Toyota is also forecasting sharp growth in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America, he said. The automaker sold 1.7 million vehicles abroad last year.

Mr. Toyoda said that laws before the U.S. Congress to require part of all cars sold in the United States to be American-made "could have the reverse effect of not only restricting competition, running contrary to the best interests of American customers, but in the long term would be disadvantageous to the U.S. economy."

The bill, which has strong union backing in the United States, is considered unlikely to receive Senate approval. If it does, a presidential veto appears certain.

Toyota, meanwhile, said it had agreed to buy valve lifters worth about 300 million yen (\$1.18 million) annually from General Motors on a long-term basis beginning in October. Toyota said the parts will be litted on truck engines for domestic and export sales.

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United Artists Removes Begelman After Series of Box-Office Failures

By Alican Hooners Not York Times Service

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. - David Begelman, the former talent agent who went on to head two major Hollywood movie studios, was removed Monday as chairman and chief executive officer of United chief executive officer of United Mr. Begelman had come to Artists. Most of the films he had MGM in January, 1980, with a produced for United Artists have mandate to make it a major movie ost money.

The ouster of Mr. Begelman, 60, had been expected since February, when Frank Rottman, a top Hollywood lawyer, was brought in as

elman's superior. Mr. Begeinnan's superior.

Mr. Begeinnan, who earned more than \$500,000 a year, had spear.

\$150 million in the last 26 months on a string of movies, most of them commercial failures. They in-cluded "Cannery Row," "Whose Life Is It, Anyway?" and Pennies From Heaven." Of the II movies put into production by Mr. Begel-man that have been released only

"Pohergeist" is a solid hit, plead Mr. Rothman in chairman and charg chief executive of MGM/UA En. man.

textainment, which is the parent tertainment, which is the parent
Company of United Artists. In a
MGM/UA comes just a month or terse statement Monday he said only that "MOM/UA and Begelman have concluded" their rela-

Mandate at MGM

studio again.

A few months after MGM acquired United Artists in May, 1981, Mr. Begelman was named chairman and chief executive officer of that studio, a lateral move

that he reportedly opposed. United Artists is the second mafor studio that Mr. Begelman has headed. He resigned under pres-sure from Columbia Pictures in mannon. Those problems are not of Mr. Begelman's making, but they came when MGM purchased Unitional \$23,000 in improperly documented expenses ded noto contendere to those charges. His lawyer was Mr. Roth-

two before the publication of a book about the Columbia scandal, "Indecent Exposure," written by David McClintick. Unauthorized galley proofs of the book have been widely circulated in Hollywood in recent weeks.

Mr. Rothman and Frank Rosenfelt, vice chairman and chief operating officer of MGM/UA Entertainment, said Mr. Begelman's duties would be assumed temporarily by Donald Sipes, president of MGM Film, another subsidiary of

MGM-UA has a total long-term debt of nearly \$650 million, with annual interest charges of \$100

on the verge of bankruptcy, and he is widely credited with reviving

will begin a series of hearings Aug. II to investigate the recent failure of Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma Rep. Fernand J. St. Germain the committee's chairman said Monday the panel will attempt to determine whether federal banking

> broker activity should be in-The banking committee will also examine the use of the Federal Reserve Board's discount window as a bail-out mechanism for ailing

David Begelman

WASHINGTON — The House

Banking and Finance Committee

regulators, who became aware of

Penn Square's financial problems

in the spring of 1980, took suffi-

cient action to protect the bank's

depositors and creditors, and

whether federal monitoring of loan

banks and will investigate the possibility of insider dealing as a cause of Penn Square's problems, said Rep. St. Germain, a Rhode Island Démocrat. The hearings will be held in Washington and Oklahoma City.

House to Investigate Penn Square

offer such a subsidy.

Saxon Accord is Disrupted

In Dallas, meanwhile, Saxon Oil said the proposed purchase of 80 percent of its stock by an investor group probably will not be consummated because financing would have been through Penn Square, with a participation by Continental Illinois Bank. The latter bank expects to incur signifi-cant loan losses because of the Penn Sonare failure.

Saxon said it has reopened discussion with its principal lender, Interfirst Bank of Dallas, about

In July, the oil company said inter-first agreed to defer the payment of about \$12.1 million in debt for 30 days until Saxon completed the stock transaction.

Saxon also said it is considering

the sale of assets or a merger. In May, company chairman Bill D. Saxon signed a letter of intent with James P. Linn and Gary M. Gray of Oklahoma City and Rock Island Refining of Indianapolis, under which they would arrange for \$65 million of additional bank credit for the company in return for Mr. Saxon's 80 percent of the

company.

The company said the purchasers indicated they were willing to consider other proposals, but

U.S. Won't Match Canada on NYC Subway Bid

win the contract regardless of fi-nancing. its and that the [Canadian govern-ment] has refused to withdraw its WASHINGTON — The United U.S. officials have criticized States has decided not to match

Canada's decision to finance 85 Canada's low-interest financing on percent of the Bombardier bid at the sale of 825 subway cars to New York City, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday. 9:7-percent interest. That rate is well below the 11.25-percent mini-Mr. Regan had been weighing the possibility of asking the U.S. mum rate allowed in the Internanional Arrangement on Export Credits, an agreement among major industrialized nations. Export-Import Bank to match the Canadian government's financing

Mr. Regan said that to authorize as a way of steering the \$663-million contract to Budd Co. of Troy, Ex-Im financing, U.S. law requires him to find that export credits of-Mich., instead of Bombardier of fered by a foreign nation exceed Montreal. He was under pressure limits allowed by the international from Congress and trade unions to agreement and that the credits are "likely to be a determining factor" But he said Tuesday that he could not do so, because New York officials had found Bomin awarding the contract.

He said he had determined that bardier's bid to be superior in the "financing exceeds allowable other respects, and it was likely to international limits on export cred-

noncompetitive financing despite repeated requests by officials of the Treasury Department.

"However, the evidence shows that in making its decision, the [New York] Metropolitan Transit Authority considered Bombardier to be the superior bidder in terms of availability and cost of financing, the amount of work done in New York state, reliability of delivery and quality of design, engineering and performance, including compatibility with cars already

"Accordingly, I have concluded that Bombardier would be awarded the contract even if Budd were able to offer matching financing, Mr. Regan added.

The Bombardier subway cars, built under license from Kawasaki Heavy Industries of Japan, would be identical to 325 cars that New York bought earlier this year directly from Kawasaki.

New York tentatively awarded the contract to Bombardier in May, but Budd, a subsidiary of ened to sue the city unless it gave the company more time to match Bombardier's offer. City officials agreed to do so.

Budd to Lay Off Workers

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Budd officials said the Treasury Department decision would force the company to lay off workers at a Philadelphia rail car plant and end talks to set up another plant in Hornell, N.Y.

A Budd spokesman called the decision "puzzling and downright disappointing." He said engineers at the Philadelphia plant who were scheduled to work on the contract would be laid off this summer.



Dome's Debts Unsettle Bankers

It was not until last March that , oil and gas lands. Dome finally struck an agreement to take over the minority interest for 2 billion dollars. That meant nine months of paying interest on the money borrowed to buy Hud-son's Bay before Dome could take control of the Hudson's Bay cash flow or start selling the acqu company's properties in the United States and Indonesia, as planned. .

Dome ended up paying interest of 724.4 million dollars in 1981, up from 291.8 million dollars in 1980, and recorded net income of 199.1 287.2 million. The company's matter stock, which had peaked at \$21.25 needs." on the American Stock Exchange in the summer of 1981, has timebled to around \$4.50.

Done's financial fragility is making the company's banks very nervous," said Gerald Brann, s banking industry analyst at Richardson Securities, Canada, in Win-

nipeg.
He estimates that Dome owes Canadian Imperial Bank of Com-merce 1.2 billion to 1.6 billion dollars, or 50 percent to 70 percent of its met worth, including reserves for bad debts. The other participating banks, he said, estimating their exposure, are Bank of Monrreal (1 billion dollars), Toronto Dominion Bank (\$850 million), Royal Bank (\$650 million) and Bank of Nova Scotia (\$200 mil-

Mr. Braun said the "general un-derstanding" was that Dome had

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which in many cases are backed by

"It's not good," he said, but he added: "The most likely scenario, in the next couple of months, is that Dome Petroleum and its bankers announce the terms of a renegotiation whereby the banks roll some of their debt into equity and/or the Canadian government takes a little piece of equity."

How did the Canadian banks wind up with such huge loans on their books? Dome Petroleum had an outstanding record," said John A. McColl, a banking analyst at McLeod Young Weir Ltd., a Tomillion dollars, down from 1980's- routo securities concern. "It's a matter of serving a customer's

> U.S. banks also are involved, having lent Dome at least 1.8 biltion dellars to finance its Hudson's Bay acquisition. Citibank headed the syndicate and holds about 10 percent of the loan, a bank spokesman said; the rest is divided among 25 other banks. The loan is ily secured with property and cash, the spokesman said.

if U.S. banks made other loans to the company, they were "not significant," said Bernard I. Picchi, an oil analyst at Salomon Brothers. What makes the situation espe-

cially critical for Dome is the 1.2 billion dollars in Canadian loans that come due in September. "It's been stated to me several times weeks ieft," Mr. Picchi said. However, Mr. Gallagher, road," he predicted.

(Continued from Page 7) recently been paying the interest. Dome's chairman, expressed opti-take control of the other 47.1 per. but not the principal on its loans, mism that he would be able to mism that he would be able to stave off insolvency by renegotiating the loan payments. He said he expected to announce an agreement within two weeks. "We're talking to the government as well, but we haven't discussed what form of assistance would be forthcoming." Mr. Gallagher said.

Last month, Petro-Canada, the government-owned oil company. paranteed a \$100 million loan for Dome Canada Ltd., the exploration arm of Dome Petroleum. Dome Canada repaid the money with the first payment it received under the Federal Petroleum Incentive Program.

In another move to raise cash. Dome sold a fleet of tankers for \$44 million last month. Mr. Gallagher said he expected to annomice an agreement for the sale of Indonesian properties within two weeks. Then, he added, work will begin to sell the U.S. properties, 1.5 million acres in 26 states. As for the company's future, the

level of pessimism varies among analysts. J. Dennis Mote, of Bache Halsey Stnart Shields Inc. in Toronto, said that Dome is in a "very tight" position now but that the cash flow could grow large enough in the next few years "so time takes care of the problem."

But Mr. Picchi of Salomon Brothers has developed projections that show cash flow deficits through 1986. And Mr. Brann of that they are now down to the Richardson Securities said Dome point where they have several was "buying time."

"You've got problems down the

American Medical Launches 2 Zero Issues

PARIS - American Medical International is launching two zero-coupon Eurobonds totaling a nom-inal \$450 million, lead manager Dean Witter Reynolds Overseas

The first bond, a \$200-million, 15-year issue, will be priced at 14 percent to yield 14.01 percent. The second one, a \$250-million, 20year note, will be priced at 8.25 percent to yield 13.29 percent. Elsewhere in the market, Mexico is expected to issue a 15-year Euro-

bond of at least \$100 million through a syndicate led by Merrill Lynch International. Merrill Lynch said that the issue

Italian Output Falls 0.4%

ROME - Italian industrial output fell a provisional 0.4 percent in May after little change in April, the National Statistics Institute said Tuesday. Output rose 2.0 percent from May last year, it said.

should be priced at par bearing ciété Générale de Banque, with an 18½ percent. A final decision on indicated coupon of 17¼ percent. the size of the issue and the pricing is expected later this week.

The notes will be redeemable at par every three years. They are non-callable by Mexico for six syndicate led by Morgan Guaranty

Canadian Utilities is issuing 30 Banque Bruxelles-Lambert and So-

In the sterling sector, Tenneco International is launching a £30-

and S.G. Warburg.

Algemene Bank Nederland said million Canadian dollars, 5-year it plans a 100-million guilder, 111/2 second series debentures through a percent, 20-year note. The issue syndicate led by Wood Gundy, price will be announced later this

WORLDINVEST INCOME FUND DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND No. 11

The Trustees of Worldinvest Income Fund are pleased to announce a U.S.\$6.00 per share distribution to Shareholders in respect of the half-year period from January 1st, 1982 to June 24th, 1982. Coupon No. 11 and also any previously unpresented coupons may be presented for payment on/or after August 2nd. 1982 to any of the following Paving Agents:

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Payment will be made subject to any applicable fiscal or other regulation

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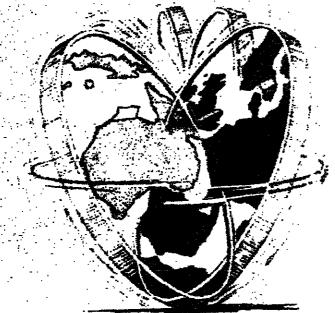
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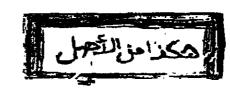
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Biيد 13 million: pis 25 Other Markets 787 8100 1748 1776 —25 1749 1742 1735 1741 —25 Floating Rate Notes Close 0.50%: 1.05 3.76 2.20 Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$.1125 = **Eurocurrency Interest Rates** NEW LOWS-6 Prev. 261.00 AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. 155/16 1-17 15/16 1-17 am. 8th July 1982. STATES TO SECURE AND THE SECURE AND SECURE A **Selected Over-the-Counter ADVERTISEMENT** NIPPON ELECTRIC COMPANY LTD. AELINd AFAPAID AFAPAID AFAPAID AVMCa AFAPAID AVMCa AFAPAID AVMCa ACREST 的人,我们是这个人的人,我们是一个人的人,我们是一个人的人的人,我们是一个人的人的人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们们是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人的人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们也是一个人,我们 portial s Deber Deber Deber State St nien in der Steine Steine Steine in der Steine Kennen seine Steine Steine Steine Steine Steine Steine Steine S Steine ren finde principal and the second se Prosessor Provided Andrew Research (CDR's) 19th July 1982 at Kas-Associatie N.V. Copper Council raat 1.72 Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 1.7 opanied by an "Affidavit") of the Seeks a Strategy (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Nippon Electric Company Lad., each repr. 200 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 5,30 met (div.per. record-date 31.3.1982; gross Yen 3.25 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 97.50 = Dfls. 1,04 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Japanese without an Affidavit 20% Japanese 130. = Dfls. 1,39 p.CDR) will be deducted. To Raise Prices LIMA - Peru, Zambia and In-Brussels donesia have made an urgent appeal at a meeting of copper pro-ducers here for a common strategy to help boost the metal's interna-tional price. 1,720 1,716 2,149 1,459 1,360 After 31.10.1982 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Japatax with Dfs. 5.45 net, in accordance with the Japanese At a meeting of the Intergovern-mental Council of Copper Export-ing Countries that opened here Monday, delegates said that world AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. msterdam, 6th July 1982. copper prices were at their lowest point in real terms since 1929. They said the world recession had Frankfurt ADVERTISEMENT pushed copper prices from an average 99 cents per pound in 1980 to less than 70 cents today. SONY CORPORATION Mines Minister Mufaya Mum-buna of Zambia advocated an in-F.T. 30 Index : 554,30 Praylogs : 557,50 Non Banks ternational floor price for copper and called on the council's eight members to create a mechanism to Compton Mend: Rid Askel 14 11/14 8-17 77 98 15 15-5716 9-20 90 93 15 15-5716 9-20 90 93 15 15-5716 9-20 90 93 15-5716 9-27 99-2 99-2 15-11/16 1-17 99-2 99-3 15-11/16 1-17 99-2 15-11/16 1-17 99-3 15-11/16 The undersigned amounces that the Sec-ond Quarter Report 1982 of Sony Corporation will be available in Amster-Milan 31,207 89,90 1,770,00 3,810,80 30,50 125,600 32,50 22,640 290,90 51,200 2,840,00 2,840,00 2,840,00 2,840,00 intervene on the London Metal Exchange. The heads of the In-donesian and Peruvian delegations said they would support such joint . Heldring & Pierson N.V., ene Bank Nederland N.V., dam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope NV. Kas-Associatie N.V. President Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru had suggested informally that the copper council follow his nation's lead in attempting to drive up silver prices through a production boycott. But Chile, the world's leading copper producer, declared its opposition Monday to any production halt, and most other delegates here agreed. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. dam, July 6th, 1982. 44.00 17.00 ADVERTISEMENT other delegates here agreed. The council's members, Chile, Zambia, Zaire, Peru and Indonesia, last year produced 3.09 million metric tons of copper, about 75 percent of the world total. Papua New Guinea, Australia and Yugoslavia are associate members. SUMITOMO HEAVY INDUSTRIES LTD. Gold Markets International P.M. 237,25 Closed 347,55 352,58 Business Opportunities 349.25 237.86 234.84 337.45 339.80 352.50 for U The undersigned announces that as from 19th July 1982 at Kas-Associatic N.V., Hong Kong Suh July 1982 at Kan-Associatie N.V., Spaistrant 172, Amsterdam, div.ep.no. 16 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the COR's Sumitorma Heavy Industries Lidd, each repr. 100 shares, will be payable with DHs. 2.22 net (div.per record-date 31.3.1982; gross Yen 2.5 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Ispanese tax = Yen 37.5 = DHs. .40 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Ispane (= Yen 50. = DHs. .53 p.CDR) will be deducted. After 31.10.1982 the div. will only be paid white deduction of 20% Isantax with DHs. BANQUE SUDAMERIS 15.90 MARIA 42.00 A 22.00 A 22 WANT AN OFFICE U.S.\$30,000,000 Floating Rate PLUS STAFF IN GENEVA? Shipbuilding Orders Notes due 1987 dern office, well situated, sipped with 3 telephone lines, a telexes. Two traders, one nking/commercial man, all readi-Gold Options (prices in \$/02.) Drop, OECD Reports For the six month period PARIS - New shipbuilding or-ders in member countries of the July 13th 1982, to January 13th 1983 under deduction of 20% Japans with Dils. 209 net, in accordance with the Japanese The Notes will bear an ders in member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development slumped during the first quarter of this year to 1.79 million gross tons from 3.83 million during the first quarter of 1981, the OECD said Tuesday. interest rate of 161/6% per annum. Interest payable on January 13th 1983. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY Contact chiffre N° U 18-115342, Valeurs White Weld S.A. PUBLICITAS, CH-1211 Geneva 3. m, 6th July 1982. Bankers Trust Company, London



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1982

Tuesday's AMEX Closing Prices Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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d-New yearly low, u-New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing lobte are annual disbursements based on the lost quarterty or semi-annual disbursements based or artra dividends or semi-annual declarated as regular are identified in the _56a .92 Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies

occumulative issue with dividends in arreors. n—New issue. r— Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. I— Peald in stock in preceding 12 months. astimated costs value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

COMPANY REPORTS

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124				Seed Other	1864	1981
	Abbott Lo	1967 E TO 1962 E TO	iya:	Oper. Net Per Share Net income Per Share	17.5 0.91 14.9	7 69
12 1614— 14 674+ 14	Reverus	1962 649.0 71.2 0.58	1981 579.0 60.7	Per Share	0.88	19.3 1.00
	Profits Per Share	0.58	0,49	1st Hatf Oper, Net	1961 39.1 2.04	1993 41.5 2.14
1034+ 16	1st Half Revenue	7997 1,230.	1991 1,130.	Oper. Net Per Share Net income	2.04 36.8	214 373
1694+ 16 266 266	Profits	734.9 1.10	1,130. 114.6 8,94	Per Share	1.92	37.3 1.97
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151/2 L 289/4+1/2	2nd Quar. Revenue	1982 1,290, 46.7 1,64	1981 988.4	Per Share, Net income	1.63 31.9	1.4
28%+ 1/2 16%+ 1/6 16 + 1/8	Profits	46.3	49.2 1.72	Per Share	7.62	7,4
	1st Holf	1982	1961	ist Helf Oper. Net	1982 62.0	7,43 1981 57.9 2.95
9¼ 5%— Va 4%	Profile	2.220. 58.3	1,979. 66.4 2.37	Per Share Net Income Per Share	3.15 61.9	2.95 90.4
4% 8%	Profits Per Shore	2.00	2.37	Per Shore	61.9 3.14	2.5/
8% 10 + %	ا م			Owens	:-Cornin 1982	9 🪙
13¼ 49-16—1-16	2nd Quar.	1912 467.6	1961	2sd Quor. Revenue	573.9	1921 [.509
1474 576	Profits	447.0 20.8 0.57	1961 725.0 .35.0	Per Share	loss1.2	11.9
M — W	Per Shore		0.96	tet Holf	1982 1,050,	1981 1,150.
4%+ %	1st Half Revenue	1762 1.320	1961 1,420	Reversible	1,050, loss7.8	
17-16+1-16 2016— #4	Profits,	40.9	63.4	Net Per Share Full name Owens-Cornin	of come	6.73
25/2+ % 4%+ % 11-16+1-16 25/6- % 25/6- % 25/6- %	Per Shore	1,13	1.78	Owers-Comb	o Fibersk	S .
4 - 7	Diamond	Shame	nek	·	s-Illino	•
. 3	2nd Quer.		1001	2nd Onor.	1962	1981 1,050 49,25 1,44
	Profits	1962 857.7 31.93	8104 55.25	Profits	914. 31.61	49.25
22%+ ¼ 3¼+ ¼ 24- ½	Per Share	9,51 1982	U.70	Per Share	1.07	7,66 1981
746 1/a 134 1/a	Rayenut Profits	1.450.	1983 1,480	ist Holf Revenue	1982 1,770	2.020
176— Vs 1295+ Vs 1376— Vs	Profits	67.08 0.98	114.03	Profits Per Shore	45.18 1.54	73.27
1376— 16			_	PE 3444	124	
7条十分	[Codoral	Marka	-	_		
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1454+ % 1454+ % 254+ 16	2nd Goor. Nei Loss	1982 43.1	19 8 1 19.5	2nd Quor. Revenue	ime 1963 9063	1981 841.4
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AN INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE INTERCONTINENTAL HOTEL, LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20 & 21, 1982.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil and former Finance Minister of Kuwait, will be the keynote peaker at the third annual International Herald Tribune/ Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties."

Senator James McClure, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Energy Committee and one of the main formulators of U.S. energy policy, will open the second day of the

conference, and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan will answer questions via live telephone hook-up following a special video address to the conference from Washington, D.C.

Senior executives in energy, finance and related fields wishing to register for this conference may return the registration form below.

ENERGY IN AN UNCERTAIN ECONOMY

SEPTEMBER 20

KEYNOTE ADDRESS Sheilch Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, Minister of Oil, Kuwait.

THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OUTLOOK

Theodore R. Eck, Chief Economist, Standard Oil Company

Helen Hughes, Director of Economic Analysis and Projections, The World Bank. Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic

Moderator: Herman T. Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency.

WHERE OIL AND GAS WILL BE FOUND IN THE

Hans R. Grunau, Senior Exploration Consultant, Petroconsultants.

NEW POWER RELATIONS IN THE GULF

James E. Akins, former U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

THE IMPACT OF DOWNSTREAM ARAB INVESTMENT

Donald C. O'Hara, former President, National Petroleum Refiners' Association. Abdulhady H. Taher, Governor, Petromin.

SPECIAL ADDRESS

Donald T. Regan, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, speaking from Washington D.C.

SEPTEMBER 21

U.S. ENERGY POLICY

Senator James McClure, Chairman of the U.S. Senate

PROBLEMS OF ENERGY FINANCING

THE INVESTMENT OUTLOOK FOR NORTH SEA ENERGY **Hamish Gray MP,** U.K. Minister of State for Energy

MOBILIZING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS FOR ENERGY PROJECTS. lan Logie, President and Chief Executive, Int. Energy Bank.

INVESTMENT DECISIONS IN AN ERA OF DECLINING OIL

Harold Hammer, Executive Vice President, Gulf Oil Corp.

THE EVOLUTION AND IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL OIL TAXATION Robert B. Weaver, Vice President, Global Petroleum Division, Chase Manhattan Bank.

the long term gas outlook

John Lichtblau, Executive Director, Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. John F. Meeder, Manager of Corporate Planning, N.V. Nederlandse Gasunie.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN A SOFT ENERGY MARKET THE OIL FUTURES MARKET

John Treat, President, New York Mercantile Exchange.

SPOT TRADING

Erwin Spuller, Managing Director, Fretoil, Paris.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Please enroll the following participant for the IHT/Oil Daily Conference, September 20 and 21, 1982.

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Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: £435 or the equivalent. This includes all refreshments, lunches, and post-conference documentation. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmorked on or before September 3, 1982. ☐ Check enclosed

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TO FALL ASLEED ?





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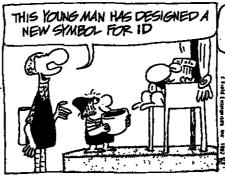


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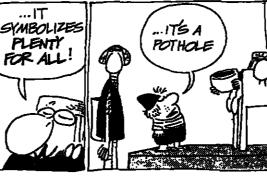
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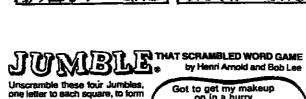


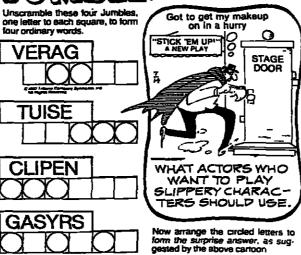






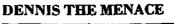






(Answers tomorrow) Jumbles TOOTH BUMPY GIMLET FAMISH Yesterday 5 What to do without delay when a fire starts in the post office—"STAMP" IT OUT

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THAT WAS A DIRTY TRICK...KILLIN' OFF THE BAD GUY WHILE I WAS IN THE BATHROOM.4

BOOKS

E.T. THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL By William Kotzwinkle. Based on a screenplay by Melissa Mathison.

246 pp. \$12.95. Putnam's, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016

Reviewed by

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt-

IT MAY be unique that a writer as reputable as William Kotzwinkle has written a novel based on the screenplay of a film that is currently showing. But whether it is unique or not, one turns to the book version of "E.T." with a pleasant glow of antici-

That is partly because one looks forward to reading another book by the author of such novels as "Doctor Rat," "Elephant Bangs Train," "Jack in the Box" and "Swimmer in the Secret Sea." It is partly because, having seen the Steven Spielberg film, one wants to experience again, though in different form, the thoroughly charmdifferent form, the thoroughly charming story of the bumpy little space creature who is stranded on earth and who is befriended by a 10-year-old boy named Elliott.

But it's also partly because one wants to clear up some of the fuzziness of the movie. Not that the film absolutely demands clarification.

absolutely demands clarification. On the whole it works marvelously, despite its confusing passages, just as Stanley Kubrick's "2001: A Space Odyssey" cast a cinematic spell despite its occasionally incomprehensible logic. Nonetheless, Arthur C. Clarke's book version of "2001" (from which the screenplay was adapted, as I recall) proved satisfying to the literal-minded among us by building bridges of logic between some of the film's mysterious visual images.

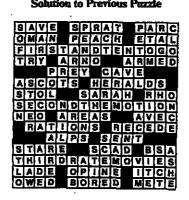
In the same way, one turns to Kotzwinkle's novelization of Melissa Mathison's screenplay of "E.T." in the hope of understanding say, the actual mechanics of the transmitting contraption that the space creature devises to "phone home"; or the nature of the powers that enable him to levitate objects or cause dying flowers to burst into bloom, or what really causes him to turn ashen gray as earth's alien environment works its malign effect on him.

And just as one suspected, the experience of reading "E.T." is extremely satisfying in its way. Not only does it answer many questions like the fore-going ones — for instance, E.T. turns ashen because the pressure that earthlings are putting on his spirit is causing his gravity to collapse in upon itself and turn him into a "white dwarf" — but it also solves certain problems of the film one was only subliminally aware of while watching

For example, I realize in retrospect that I was a little troubled by the ap-parent remoteness and indifference of the children's mother during the early scenes of the film. This remoteness is consistent with the fact that the whole story depends on our being in a chil-dren's world. Yet it still bothered me that the mother seemed so neglectful. In the book, this problem is cleared up by our seeing part of the story from the mother's point of view with-out her knowing what is really going on inside the children's heads. Writing can do this where film cannot, because film can't easily distinguish between thought and action, whereas writing can.

Similarly, the scientists who are tracking down E.T. do not seem so unnecessarily threatening in the book as they do in the film. Once again, Kotzwinkle can get inside the charac-ters' heads without giving their ac-tions away to the children, where the film could not. Another significant difference is that in the book the leader of the scientific team is affection-

Solution to Previous Puzzle



ately known as "Keys" because the large bunch dangling from his belt gives him access to so many "com-partments" of the project. In the film, the same character is reduced to the ominous visual image of a bunch of keys hanging from an anonymous belt, which suggests unnecessarily that the owner of the keys is some sort of

slave master or prison warden.
In these and similar ways, Kotzwinhis seems to improve upon and enrich-Mathison's screenplay and Spielberg's film. Most dramatically of all, he succeeds in making E.T.'s sickness a threat not only to Elliott, his devoted friend, but also to the entire planet Earth And the only major drawback of putting the story into print is that Kotzwinkle seems to have the damnedest time figuring out how to refer to E.T. He calls him every awkward thing from "the old monster" to "the elderly voyager" to "the old genius" to "the ancient pilgrim from the

stars." Does this mean that "E.T." the book is really better than "E.T." the movie? For a while I thought so. But then I stopped and realized that it meant that I was seeing the book against the background of the film: the best things about the story — from the flights of bicycles to the irre-sistible figure of the space creature himself — belong to the visual experi-ence of the film. Even the story's underlying myths — our childlike wish for superior intelligence to exist in the universe; the possibility of death and resurrection — seem more effectively

worked out in the film. So let's concede that the book is very satisfying in its way. But most of all because it is an eloquent foomote to the film. Maybe it will seem the other way around to someone who reads the book before seeing the film. But I happen to have seen the movie

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

player with a doubleton normally A plays high-low without thought a plays ingla-low without thought, encouraging a continuation, when his partner leads a king against a suit contract. But some thought is certainly called for: A shift to some other suit is often indicated, and the player with a doubleton can help steer his partner in the right direction.

This was the case in the diagramed

deal. South arrived in four spades via a sequence that needs some interpre-tation. The bid of two clubs by North, as a passed hand, was asking South whether he had a full opening bid. The rebid of two no-trump showed a hand with 14 or 15 high-card points, but only a four-card spade suit. This did not discourage North, who jumped to four spades. On the lead of the diamond king.

NORTE **⊽A952** ♦J6 **♣**J72 WEST (D) EAST 473 ♥KQ73 ♦ A K 1075 **♣**01084 SOUTH **♣**RQJ10 ♥1084 ♦ Q843 #AK were vulnerable. The bidding:

West led the diamond king.

Pass Pass Pass

1 4 2 N.T.

Pass 24

44

Pass Pass Pass Pass

East routinely played the nine. West dutifully continued the suit, and South ruffed the third round with the spade ace in dummy. It is not obvious from the diagram that the contract is now markable against any defense, but the declarer succeeded.
South played all three trumps, arriving at this position:

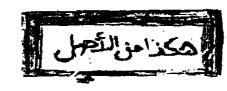
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On the lead of the last diamond, South threw a heart from dummy and East was helpless. If he had parted with a club, South would have played that suit to establish the jack in dummy. So East threw a heart, South led a heart to the nine in dummy and East won. It did not matter what he played. South was now sure to make his 10th trick in hearts by leading that suit at every opportunity. Making the contract gained 12 international match points for South's team; one more than the margin by which it won the match. If East had realized at the first trick

that a diamond continuation was not really what he wanted, he would have played the deuce instead of the nine.

West could then have shifted to hearts or clubs and defeated the con-



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SPORTS

National All-Stars Seek 11th Straight

By Thomas Boswell Washington Post Service

MONTREAL — If it hadn't been for the last 20 years, Tuesday night's All-Star baseball game here shaped up as an event of a high On display in the 53d classic —

the first ever played outside the United States - were to be two undeniably excellent teams, both unusually well motivated. For starters and starting pitch-

ers, the National League's scholarly Steve Rogers (a 2.13 carned-run average) of host Montreal was to face the American League's punk-rock punch-out artist. Dennis Eckersley of Boston.

Next, Tommy Lasorda and Billy Martin, two managers who haven't loved each other for years, were making no bones about playing this one for keeps.

"You got two Italian managers," said American League Manager Martin of Oakland, perhaps pos-ing a more difficult puzzler than he'd intended. "One's high class, the other's low class. Figure out which is which." Asked if he planned to hug his players, as Los Angeles Manager Lasorda does his, Martin said, "I'll probably

It would have been hard to collect two better lineups.

The American League's leadoff man was to be Rickey Henderson of Oakland, who at 23 bids fair to go down as both the best base stealer ever and perhaps the most exciting defensive left fielder. Behind him were three consecutive



Not victory, but honor,

Carlton Fisk

Lynn, George Brett and Reggie Jackson - followed by a pair of Milwankee's best wallbangers, Co--cil Cooper and Robin Yount, The team also had stylish pros Bobby Grich and Carlton Fisk. A classy starting act. And the bench wasn't bad in

all, the American League has 14 players with 10 or more home runs and eight who are on a 30-homerun pace. The entire team's slugg-ing average is 503; only five of 20 National League everyday players have slugging marks that high But as for the Nationals, what

ever needs to be said about that bunch when it's All-Star time? The American League has great baseball players, but the National has great athletes. Everywhere you look are exactly the sort of fast, strong, multitalented types that are synonymous with the phrase National League ball.

Leadoff man Tim Raines, quiet-headed for 80 steals, is called "Rock" simply because he's that tough. Next, Pete Rose, the original hard guy. Following them were two quintessential National League jocks, Andre (Hawk) Dawson and Mike Schmidt, who may combine speed, power and natural grace better than any other two ayers in the game.

Next came Gary Carter, baseball's best defensive and best offensive catcher, and Atlanta's Dale Murphy (23 homers, 62 runs bat-ted-in), who at 26 looks like a 400homer man in the making, Tack on the slick Venezuelan double play mbination of Dave Concepcion and Manny Trillo and you had dy-

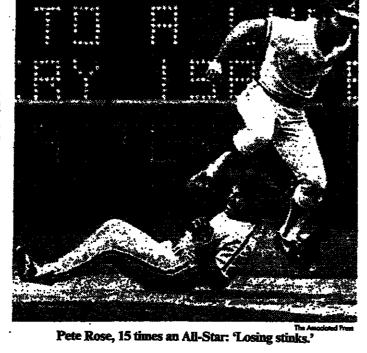
For extra spice, this game was being played in a civilized city that is a delightful shock to imprepared Americans (there are 200-squarefoot stained glass windows in Montreal's immaculate subway stations). For Monday's free workouts, Olympic Stadium was almost half full; every player was given a huge ovation.

Yet having said all that, it must be added that the All-Star Game has one huge problem. Of all the so-called major events in sports, its result may come closest to being a foregone conclusion. And nothing is more anathema to sport than a sense of an outcome already

Since July 30, 1962, the American League has won one All-Star Game of 19 — and that was 11 years ago. The Americans' 10 conecutive losses since 1971 have deadened the game's appeal. The nattern seems set in stone.

When the game is set in National League cities, it is no contest, with scores like 7-3, 7-2, 7-1, 7-1 sounding like a broken record. In American League parks, the perennial losers tend to give themselves pep talks and lose more competitively —6-3, 7-5, 7-6, 5-4. Even when the American

League has led entering the eighth inning — as it did in 1979 and '81 - a sort of paralysis sets in and



the National League wins with something that blends arrogance, inevitability and sometimes a bit

Of course, many more or less sensible explanations have been developed for this state of affairs, all containing a grain of truth and all losing their novelty as the years

At first, the National League won because it broke the color line faster and better, nearly cornering the market on the Mays-Aaron-Clemente-Frank Robinson genera-

Then it was speculated that the National League was deeper in quality players and always got the edge in the late innings as large-scale substitutions left the American League worse off.

Finally, the National League, like many longtime winners, has begun to take to itself certain airs about superior "character."

No Thanks

"We always have a lot of chatter and enthusiasm, old-college-try stuff," said 15-time All-Star Rose. "I don't know if that's how it is in their dugout or not — never been in there, never particularly want to be. I'm a National League

Al Oliver, currently the National League's leading hitter, has been in both All-Star dugouts - three times as a National, the past two years with the American as a Texas Ranger and now again with the National League.

"Even in Texas, I thought of myself as a National Leaguer who just happened to be playing in the American League," said Oliver, with his league's typically confident tone.

... In an All-Star Game, the American League has more laidback, mellow players. The Nationpsyched, a little like a football

team. Lots of adrenaline. plenty of aggressive players in the Star Game wasn't the most im-American League — teams like portant thing — rather, it was the Oakland, Kansas City and the honor of being selected. Brewers will really come after you. But the league as a whole wasn't as aggressive."
"I'll say one thing. I thought it

was tougher to hit in the American

League. You never know what's coming on any count," Oliver said. That may be why the American League holds its own in the World Series. Over a seven-game series, their [off-speed] pitching can put good fastball hitters in a slump. "If nothing else, the American

League has got the right manager now — Martin. He'll fire 'em up." He was trying to, at any rate. Even Lasorda said, "Billy knows we're overstocked with right-hand-ed hitters, so he's loaded up with [six of eight] right-handed pitchers. Hey, he's sharp. Billy Martin didn't go to school to eat his

Martin was offered the managing spot after Bob Lemon of the Yankees was fired. "I know how he feels," said Martin. "I've only managed the All-Star team once....Got fired too many

Martin would have the world believe that the American League has just been asleep for the past 19 summers, yawning its way through all those embarrassments. "We've started taking it seriously the last couple of years," said Martin, adding that it was the press alone that had built up importance around an essentially meaningless game.

"For years, the American League never thought about the All-Star Game. [New York Yankee Manager] Casey Stengel used to ask us, 'Who wants to go? Mantle? Berra? How about you, Maris?" Nobody wanted to go. We'd all say, 'You gotta go this year 'cause McDougald had to go last year.'"

Forgetful What Martin forgets is that the American League was as sure of its superiority then as the National is now. That mood, so hard to reverse, was on display again Mon-

American League catcher Fisk got up at a press conference and "Don't get me wrong, there are talked about how winning an All-

Rose got up and said two words that nicely summarized the National League point of view.

"Losing stinks."

The printable version:

A Cup Victory Deserved and Dangerous

LONDON -- in the grand man-ner, the gates of the Italian Embas-

sy in Madrid were opened so that president Sandro Pertini might share his food and drink with hordes of his countrymen celebrating their nation's recapture of the World Cup after 44 years. The vino flowed alongside the ecstasy coursing through Italian blood.

Just as well. For down in the city center, bars and restaurants were rapidly closing their doors

ROB HUGHES

against the advancing revelry. "I'm happy for them," explained one restaurateur, "but if I let them in will I ever get them out? Besides, I'm afraid they would cause me some damages." The man scores a

Italy deserved the 1982 World who can say otherwise after it took out Argentina, the holder, and then both favorites, Brazil and West Germany?

But in acknowledging Italian ex-pertise, in applauding the good that ultimately overcame evil, there is a fearful danger about what an Italian victory means for the game's future. The danger is in the calculated, cynical violence with which the Azzuri set out to soften up the opposition before allowing their own talent to flow.

Except for one glorious occasion — the fine victory over Brazil — Italy's first instincts were to stifle other team by foul means as well as fair before going for victo-

And despite lamentably lenient refereeing, which sometimes over-looked fouls bordering on criminal assault, Italy not only beat the 24 finalists to the cup but also had the worst disciplinary record: 11 yellow cards in seven games.

The picture on this page shows two Italians clearly intent on stopping Osvaldo Ardiles of Argentina by any means. It is unusual only in that Gabriele Oriali, who had Ardiles by the shirt, and Francesco Graziani are not, usually, the Italian hatchet men.

But let us be fair. The world will have to be careful to balance its judgment of a side that is an undisputed champion. There are players on the Italian team who are superbly creative by any standards, who indeed because they survive in the sterile atmosphere of Italian soccer seem almost to have been liberated at the 1982 cham-

Enzo Bearzot, throughout his seven years as a national coach, has suffered intolerable abuse because of his attempts to persuade the national team to depart from

its underlying cynicism. He persevered with Giancarlo Antognoni of Fiorentina when most other Italian managers would have discarded his beautiful but delicate creativity. He restored Paolo Rossi to the national team almost immediately after a twoyear ban for alledged implication in a bribery scandal — and was

rewarded with Rossi's six goals.

So there is courage in Bearzot.

But there have been times, and

there still are, when the man talks a more creative game than his players perform. Over the years we have seen him walk onto the field and congratulate first Romeo Benetti, neither a creator nor a goal-scorer. Benetti was one of the most vicious kickers the game has known, a man one would as soon like to share the same yard of turf with as share a bed with a scor-

By Jim Murray

long to some sons of wealth from

Long Island, who went to Yale or Harvard till they could take over

the bond market or the State De-

partment

And in Spain this time we saw Bearzot walk past Antognoni, walk past Dino Zoff, his 40-year-old captain and goalkeeper, to congratulate primarily Claudio Gentile, the smiling butcher of Turin who had just slaughtered Diego

Maradona with appalling assaults We know there are players, like Maradona, who seek advantage through feigning injury (the Italians and the Germans, too, could win Hollywood Oscars for their acting). But the way Gentile raises his boots against opponents' limbs and the way be almost tore the shirt off the back of the Brazilian Zico, were authentic thuggery.

All the negativity in Italy, which we see being coached into their youth sides, means that when a quality goal-scorer does emerge his gifts are going to be sharper than ever before. That was why, when Italy managed to create only five chances against West Germany, it scored three times. Contrast that with the way Brazil created 62 attempts against the Italian defense and managed to score only twice and you have an impression of what makes an Italian goal-scorer so special.

Rossi, who scored six times in the cup's last three games, has a finish that can kill off another team the way a bullet can take a life. And his nation responds to him in a manner that is frightening and disproportionate.

Here is a young man already rich in his mid-20s. Here is an athlete doing his job, receiving a small fortune in return and yet being offered free shoes for life by a manufacturer in Vigevano for doing just that. Doubtless the manufacturer expects to capitalize on Rossi's fame, yet his apparent generosity is symptomatic of the nation's obsession with a lone goal-scoring

It is hardly fair to Rossi that we should expect nothing from him but the demanding knack of plac-ing a soccer ball between goal posts. He is more than a poacher. For example, the second goal that Italy scored against Germany brought a total reversal of the roles

of virtually half the team. Conti began it with a tackle in his own half and Rossi was close him to win the ball. Two forwards doing the defenders' job so where were the defenders? Three of them at least were breaking forward to score the goal. seppe Bergomi, 18, had raced down the wing and with him Gaetano Scirea, whose job as sweeper is normally to be the last man in defense. From his pass, Marco Tandelli was to score the goal with

a left-footed shot from 20 yards. That movement was the concept of the modern game, which nor-mally Brazil and only a few others explore. It was also a vindication of the Bearzot's claim that he seeks not destruction from his team, but

Perhaps it was a goal that was worth every cent of the \$300 a man from Detroit had paid in the streets for a ticket. If that were a true reflection of the final, we would be wrong to doubt the im-pact the Italians would have on the

Yet we cannot ignore that here was a World Cup final, played before a TV audience of a billion people, that was nasty and niggling and negative until Italy scored its first goal. What are the coaches around the world to make of a system that contains beauty and enterprise but blocks it out until, as in this final, it is sure that it has exhausted the other side?

Before this World Cup began Edmondo Fabbri, who had been Cup, had warned: "Bearzot must be fired, or there will be disaster in

Who knows? Perhaps, in Bearzot's triumph, there has been a disaster for the game's future. But Bearzot was looking elsewhere. At his post-match press conference he was asked whether he would retire now that he had survived the acrimony of his nation's media and

won the ultimate prize. "If you cannot read it in my face, I can tell you this is really the most beautiful day in my life. Please give me some days of rest, some recuperation, before I have to tell you what I will do with my future." I hope he stays.

'Myth?'

I hope so because at long last he seems to be getting through the sterile attitudes of his nation's soccer. I hope he will coach them to believe in the attacking side of the game. And I hope they emerge as pure as the shirts they wore throughout the 1982 cup — the only shirts among 24 nations' that were not distigured by the adver-

tising symbols of sponsors. There is one Italian who was disappointed in this World Cup, and he makes possibly the most intportant statement from his country now that the tournament is fin-

The man is Helenio Herrera, the: father of the predominantly defensive Italian soccer style, who says: "The only encouraging feature has been the Third World's emergence." I believe an African team will win.

the World Cup within eight years." As Herrera said that one's eves strayed to an Italian banner in the corner of the stadium, which read: "Destroy the Myth" — the myth

being that Italian soccer is sterile.



Italy's Gabriele Oriali went after Osvaldo Ardiles while Francesco Graziani went after the ball.

Indiana's Turner and a Beau Geste from Boston "We'll draft him," Auerbach bers as "a couple of dumb plays in erbach's reputation for being By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service 1

NEW YORK — When the phone rang at his Indianapolis home, Landon Tumer reached over from his wheelchair and answered it.

"Have you heard?" asked his caller, a local radio sports announcer. "Heard what?" asked Turner the 6-foot-10-inch forward on Indi-

ana's 1981 national championship basketball team who has been paralyzed from the chest down ever since an antomobile accident nearly a year ago. "Have I heard "The Celtics drafted you in the. 10th round."

Turner soon had more phone

calls, each confirming that last week the Boston Celtics indeed had used the last selection of the National Basketball Association

take him.

Telegram The next morning he sent a tele-gram to Red Auerbach, the Celtics president and general mana-

draft, the 225th choice overall, to

"You really made my day, thanks a million," it read. "When do I report for tryout?

More important than reporting for a Celtic tryout, Turner is expected to report to classes next month at the University of Indiana where he intends to complete his degree in physical education. He also hopes to be driving a van with

special controls. When he gets his degree," said Bobby Knight, the Indiana coach, "I'd like to see Landon be a counselor in our athletic department. After all the trouble he gave me, he'd be a great counselor for other

Knight was trying to sound as ornery as he's supposed to be and sometimes is.

The first I knew about the Celtics drafting Landon," he said, was when my wife came over to tell me at my basketball camp. I thought it was a beautiful thing And at the risk of ruining Red Au-

Weaver-Cobb Bout July 25

The Associated Press. NEW YORK — Mike Weaver will defend the World Boxing Association heavyweight champion-ship against Randy (Tex) Cobb July 25, at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, it was announced late Mon-

crusty, he's really one of the class said. people in sports."

At the risk of ruining Knight's reputation, Auerbach had another "It wasn't my idea," Red Auer-

bach said from the Celtic offices. It came up in a conversation." About a month ago, according to Auerbach, he and Bill Fitch, the Celtic coach, were sitting with Knight at a NBA instructional camp in Chicago for about 50 draft-eligible players. "It's a shame Landon Turner

couldn't be here," Knight said.
"He had a chance to be the best player in the country last season." "He would've been the best senior last season for sure," Auerbach And he would've been one of

the first five players taken in this

draft, depending on what the teams needed. "Wouldn't it be nice," Knight aid, "if some team were to draft him anyway?"

Auerbach glanced at Fitch; they

each knew that, unlike the National Football League, a late-round NBA choice seldom makes the

In last week's draft, five teams didn't even bother to select a player in the last round.



Landon Turner '... When do I report?"

"Consider it done." Fitch said.

Celtics as the last choice in the last round. But not everybody accepted it for what it was — a thoughtful Some traditionalists wondered if

Auerbach wasn't making fun of the draft's late rounds. And some cynics wondered if maybe Auerbach secretly knew that Turner somehow was about to step out of that wheelchair and

suddenly emerge as the latest Celtic folk hero. "There's little hope that Landon will ever play basketball again," says Dr. Hank Fener, the Indian-apolis neurosurgeon who has treated him. "I think he's accepted that. He's told me, I think this is the

way I'm going to be." Two years ago, ironically, Knight had suggested that Turner declare himself eligible for the NRA draft As a second control of the NRA draft as a second control NRA draft. At the time the Indiana coach was annoyed at the sophomore's mability to fulfill the potential the coach had observed while scouting him at Indianapolis Tech High School. For two seasons the youngster had kept making the same mistakes.

"Go play in the pros," Knight told him. "I'm not ready for the pros," Turner said. "You know I'm not

ready for the pros." You're not ready to play here either," the coach said, Turner stayed at Indiana but he continued to perplex the coach. Every so often Knight would snap, If you're not going to play the

In a game against Northwestern during his junior year, he was beached after what Knight remem-

way you can, turn in your uni-

Transactions FOOTBALL

National Feetball Lespee
BALTIMORE—Trained Robert Pratt. 9
to Seattle for on undisclosed future druft chi GINGINNATI--Staned Paul Sore tacakicker, to a series of one-year c

HOUSTON—Amounced that Mike Reinfeldt, afety, and Stan Edwards, running back, have greed to a series of one-year contracts. ST. LOUIS—Added Ricky Thompson, wide periver, and Gree Poster, running back to the HOCKEY

onoger. MINNESOTA—Signed Bobby Smith, ce ST, LOUIS—Named Art Bergland director of

the early minutes." But when the 240-pound forward finally re-So Turner was selected by the turned in the second half, he played well. 'Now that you've done it,"

Knight challenged him later, "are you going to keep doing it or re-vert to the way you were playing?"

No Reversion Turner didn't revert. When the

Hoosiers won the NCAA title, the All-America guard Isiah Thomas, the 6-9 center Ray Tolbert and Turner were considered to be their three best players. Turner was Indiana's high scorer with 20 points in a 64-49

rout of Louisiana State in the semifinals; he contributed 12 points to the 63-50 victory over North Carolina in the championship game.
Thomas and Tolbert soon joined the NBA while Turner loomed as

the cornerstone of last season's Indiana team — until the accident. "I'm lucky that my spinal cord wasn't cut, just one-eighth of it was bruised," he said over the phone. "I'm hicky I can use my

arms and hands." Turner attended many of Indiana's weekend home games on the Bloomington campus last season after being driven down from Indianapolis, but this season he'll be there again, as a student in a wheelchair and a Boston Celtic draft choice.

"The NBA," said Turner, "was my dream."

Villemiane Is Winner Of 10th Stage of Tour

The Associated Press

BORDEAUX - Pierre-Raymond Villemiane of France won the 10th leg of the Tour de France bicycle race Tuesday, a run of 147 kilometers (about 99 miles) from Saintes. Making his break from the pack a kilometer and a half from the finish, Villemiane was timed in three hours, 16 minutes and 51 sec-

Several riders broke away from

the pack at various points during

the race, but no one man or group

could hold an advantage until the

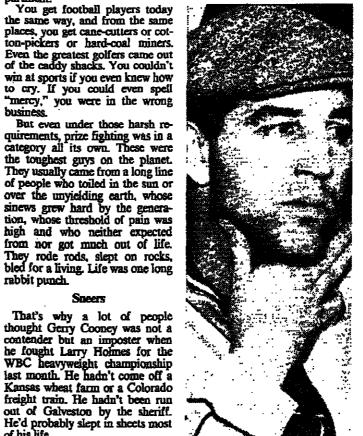
winner made his move. Sean Kelly of Ireland linished second and Eddy Planckaert of Belgium third. both in 3:16:53. Phil Anderson of Australia remains the event's overthem, that they had pulled Cooney off a polo pony to suit up for the fight, that he had to get his govern-ess' permission. "Why don't you all leader. Villemiane's victory was the first by a French rider since favorite Bernard Hinault won the stay home, kid, and play croquet 1982 tour prologue.

Reappraisal of Cooney: His Dues Were Prepaid like the rest of Long Island?" hasn't paid his dues," protested sneered the fight mob. Holmes. "If he gets the champion-Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — There was a Holmes was certified tough. The

champion had come up the hard time in this country when we got --- shined shoes, worked on our presidents out of log cabins or road gangs, changed tires. He was from Easton, Pa., where they built military barracks and not Cape Cod resorts or Hyde Park estates. Mack trucks and the textile mills They were tough men, and their ideals were tempered by reality were having a rough time. It was a hard-hat, blue-collar town only 30 and not abstract philosophy.

Our athletes came out of the miles from Philly, so there were plenty of street kids to try your left same crucible. For only a short hook out on. while did even college football be-

Cooney was portraved as a scion of Long Island, a child of the affluent suborbs. He had fed on a succession of stiffs, the champion, Holmes, himself complained. "He



That's why a lot of people thought Gerry Cooney was not a contender but an imposter when he fought Larry Holmes for the WBC heavyweight championship last month. He hadn't come off a Kansas wheat farm or a Colorado freight train. He hadn't been run out of Galveston by the sheriff. He'd probably slept in sheets most of his life. You would think to listen to

Speers

Gerry Cooney

ship, he'll go bury it. They won't even muss his hair." should hope Holmes would win, Holmes said, because Holmes would save boxing. Cooney would

It was an argument that hurt the

challenger more than any punch Holmes hit him with. About four days before the fight, Cooney, dark good looks flushed with anger, met with a group of writers in his heavily-patrolled living quar-ters at Caesars Palace — five British writers and two Americans, one from New York and one from Los Angeles. "Listen," snapped Cooney. "I'm

sick of this talk that sounds as if I

just rang for the butler when I had to get dressed or I learned to jab from the family chauffeur. When I was a kid, just 11 or 12 vears old. I used to have to get up every morning at 3:45 — that's a.m. — to bake bagels for the restaurants and bakeries before I

could go to school.

"My father hung this bag on a tree near our home and used to make me do roadwork and punch the bag. When I wanted to go to college, he said, 'All right, fight your way through.' I had to get fights around town to pay my way through college. There was no money to send me to Yale or Harvard, any more than there was for Holmes. I fought some tough guys, too. I want to tell you, just to get money to buy books.

"My brothers were ironworkers.

When I was 17, I was on a construction gang, walking around four, five stories up in the air, on two-inch steel beams. You think anything Holmes can do would make me afraid after that? 'Afraid' is hoping your foot don't slip so you don't have to wind up in a sack on the sidewalk." In the fight that followed, Coo-

ney didn't put anybody in mind of Dempsey. But neither did he look like a kid whose mother didn't know he was out or who spent ... All right, fight your way.' most of his time walking around blue silk suits and hats with ribbons on them. Most of the accounts of the fight

his cup a few times. They strongly suggested the judges must have been lodge brothers of Cooney's to have given him any points at all. Well, when ABC finally televised the fight in its entirety, it looked to a few of us as if Holmes. had all he could do to keep the poor little rich kid from the other

seemed to suggest Cooney hadn't done much except hit Holmes in

side of the tracks from punching a hole in his side. In fact, if Cooney had a right hand - or even if it occurred to him to try that left hand on Holmes' jaw occasionally instead of just his ribs and kidneys — the fight might have ended up with a

different guy on the floor. Ive been around fights and fighters long enough to know that repeated hammer blows like that on the side and back give boxers interesting prological problems af ter the fight, and my guess would be the champion, like the challenger, bled in that fight, only not where it shows.

Holmes is not exactly Dempsey, either, I don't care how many hard mattresses he's slept on. He can hit some, but not much, and, if I had to guess which one they got out of the polo field for this fight, I'd be hard pressed.

Worthy

Holmes is champion, all right. He has a disco, a restaurant and be's doing a lot better at the moment than Easton's textile mills. But Cooney was a worthy challenger and deserves better. than to be characterized as a spoiled no-talent who got his break because his family owns the town.

Sometimes you can't help being

white, and it doesn't help all that . much once the punching starts. I salute Cooney as a pretty good fighter, even if he did have a tricycle at the age of three.
Especially if he had a tricycle at

the age of three. That doesn't help

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Grandfather's Time

NEW YORK — Thanks to his private jet, he could get there in 35 minutes and often did. It was good getting there so quickly. Sometimes he got there just to enjoy the good feeling. Upon getting there, he would sit at the airport

"It would have taken my grandfather two days and a half to get here, he

thought, "and I've just done it in 35 minutes." It was a good feeling to realize that he had saved 59 hours and 25

minutes by not being born in his grandfather's

home to ask his wife.

generation. It was even better to reflect that he had not missed an installment of "General Hospital." Thanks to his video recording machine, he would later be able to watch the day's "General Hospi-tal" episode at his leisure. In the two days it took his grandfather to get there, the old gentleman would have missed two. possibly three episodes of "General Hospital," and could have found out what had happened only by telephoning

Baker

To make the telephone call, his grandfather would have had to waste 10 or 15 minutes looking for a phone booth. "How tiring it must have been to be grandfa-ther," he thought, taking his wireless telephone from his pocket and dialing a number in the place he had come from. "I got there," he told his wife. "How's the weather back there?"

Same as it was when you left 35 minutes ago," she said.

He felt mildly depressed by this. When phoning across great dis-tances, half the fun was checking out the weather back there, and if it was always going to be the same as it was when you left 35 minutes ago, a lot of the fun would go out of the phone call.

This gave him an idea. Since everything else moved faster than in grandfather's time, why should the weather poke along at the same tortoise pace at which it had been moving since 1917? If a man could get there in 35 minutes, why

couldn't the weather?

mer, fail and winter to move across the landscape when every semi-dy-namic executive in America can get there in 35 minutes," he told an assemblage of private-jet owners. "Let's get the Japanese working on

this right away.

They called him mad, of course.

He knew they would. He had fed his proposal into his home computer and had seen strange words appear on the screen. "Grandfa-ther sneers at you," the screen had said. They always called you mad when your home computer began acting like a Ouija Board.

He had punched the keys with a reply to grandfather: "Ask the old boy how he would feel if I told him I could get there 59 hours and 25 minutes faster than he could." And offer a long wait the home comafter a long wait, the home com-puter had replied, "Grandfather says he is busy smelling clover and honeysuckle and will reply in his own good time."

So he was mad, was he? That's what his secretary had said, too, when he closed his office and mounted the two of them on roller skates and began moving cease-lessly through the city, he with music pounding into his ears from the new mobile Japanese stereo equipment, his secretary with a wireless telephone constantly informing callers that he was tied up in conference. Yet now half of American business was being conducted from mobile street offices like his.

"Ha!" he cried when his Japanese contractors presented him with an experimental weather accelerator. Entering his jet, he activated the weather accelerator and took off. In two minutes he passed triumphantly through summer,

fall, winter, spring and the first two weeks of another summer. Happily he called his wife on his wireless telephone. "I'll get there in another 33 minutes," he said. "By that time I shall have passed through more than 65 seasons."

Eight minutes before he got

there he succumbed to old age and crashed unnoticed in a vast expanse of clover and honeysuckle where his private jet lay undetected for several weeks. His wife had just tried unsuccessfully to reach him on his wireless telephone when she noticed a message on the home computer, saying: "Grandfa-ther urges you to smell clover and honeysuckle while still possible and cautions you that speed kills."

New York Times Service

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The New George C. Scott

'Aging Ham Actor' Pokes a 'Little Revelry' at Himself

By Michiko Kakutani New York Times Service

New YORK — It is a run-through of "Present Laugh-ter," and George C. Scott, star and director of the Noel Coward comedy, is talking to the rest of the cast and a small audience of friends. Wearing an old safari jacket and looking considerably more like General Patton than one of Coward's urbane sophisti-cates, he elicits a hushed, deferential response.

But the much-publicized Scott - the Scott who reportedly went into a drunken rage when his last play closed after one performance, the Scott whose nose has been broken five times in fist fights, the Scott who has repeatedly threatened to quit acting altogether - is nowhere in evidence. He seems content, even delighted, to be back on Broadway. and he says he welcomes playing the part of "an aging ham actor" as an opportunity to "poke a little revelry" at himself.

"The enjoyment of being pompous and self-indulgent and send-ing that up a little is great fun because you've been there yourself,"
he says. "Having an appreciation
of humor — about one's self and
about life in general — is maybe the healthiest thing one can ac-quire, and I think I've moved in that direction. It's not that I be-gan to like myself more, but I think I've begun to be more at peace with myself — less self-de-structive. Just as critical, professionally; but maybe not so critical, personally. I don't get angry hardly at all anymore. I guess it comes from getting older, realizing really that life is very short and getting into a personal upset is counterproductive - it does

you more damage than good." Incongruous

Decorous as Scott sounds, the image of him playing Garry Essendine — the role of a debonair, worldly actor, once played by Coward himself — still seems somewhat incongruous. At 54, his raspy voice bears little resem-blance to the playwright's own "thin, feathery" speech; and his tough-guy persona appears to jar

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with Coward's cultivated image - in Kenneth Tynan's words - of "theatrical camp overlaid with empire-building stiff-upper-lip."

And yet Coward has always
held a special fascination for ac-

tors, and such unlikely players as Spencer Tracy, Peter O'Toole, Bette Davis and Kim Stanley have all aspired to perform his work. As for Scott, he long ago established himself as an actor of remarkable range — playing ev-erything from Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice" to General Merchant of Venice to General Turgidson in Stanley Kubrick's "Dr. Strangelove" — and has dis-tinguished himself in such disparate comedies as "Plaza Suite," "Sly Fox," and the film "Populie"

"People still think of me as a heavy actor, but I grew up profes-sionally doing comedy," he said. "I think I did 125 plays before I ever came to New York and most of them were comedy." In fact, one of the plays Scott starred in during his apprenticeship was "Present Laughter."

Last spring, he and an old friend Theodore Mann, artistic director of the Circle in the Square, began making plans for the current production, which opens Thursday. Less well-known than such masterworks as "Private Lives," "Blithe Spirit" or "Design for Living," "Present Laughter" is animated by the same spirit of acerbic sophistica-tion. On the surface at least, it is a light, amusing piece of entertainment, and Scott welcomed it as a respite from serious drama.

"Doing something like this, it's a romp," he says. "It's hard work, but it doesn't leave any perma-nent damage to one's psyche the way something heavy like, say, 'Death of a Salesman' does. You just can't play a Willy Loman or that kind of thing without coming away with certain emotional changes. A general kind of miasma enters into the spirit and after a period of time, you don't feel terribly well. That's one of the reasons I like to bounce back and forth and do various kinds of

Such meditations on the conse quences of his profession, of course, are a favorite topic of Scott's, and in a sense, they are also the subject of "Present Laughter." Coward himself felt languier. Coward nimself rest increasingly trapped by his own legend, and his protagonist similarly endures the fawning demands of his fans — making him feel that he is "always acting, watching myself go by."

Scott, too, finds that he is accosted on the street by people who "feel they have a license to say the most outrageous, most outlandish, sometimes very hurt-ful things," and as a result, he once acknowledged, "a certain falsity has crept into my social behavior." To make matters worse, he points out, the self-consciousness that a well-known actor develops eventually impairs

Self-Conscious

"When you become relatively well-known," he says, "you lose one of the great tools an actor has — observing human nature in other people. It's like a painter — you translate what you see and —you do it. But the sad thing is that you become so self-conscious, against your will, that you lose that ability to appraise, evaluate and file away in the computer other people. You're repulsed by what's happened to you, but as hard as you try, you really can't quite get back to that situation you were in before."

Still, he adds, a certain selfpreoccupation and egotism is necessary if an actor is to survive the vagaries of the business. "It's a profession of rejection," he says, "and in order to take the rejective blows, you have to develop some sort of protective coloration. ... If you don't pull yourself up by the bootstraps, you'll be de-voured by the piranha of the

No doubt Scott speaks from experience. Although he has achieved wide acclaim with movies like "Patton" and "The Hustler," his career has also suffered abortive risks. "Oklahoma Crude," "The Bank Shot," Crossed Swords" and "The Sav-

age Is Loose" failed both critically and at the box office; and his last Broadway show, "Tricks of

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the Trade," closed quickly after receiving scathing reviews. "It was probably bad judg-ment," Scott says of the show, "but that's not the first flop I've ever had and I'm sure as hell it won't be the last. It's a horse race sometimes you're successful and sometimes you're not You try to find something that you feel you can make a contribution with, but material is limited like gold. You have to go and dig for it or get lucky. I doubt if the average person knows how many things you turn down. It runs into the hundreds and hundreds.

The mortality rate is very high in this profession. A lot of people shoot their brains out, drink themselves to death, O.D. — out of frustration, out of misery and rejection. Many of them do that even after being successful. Go down the list — there're dozens and dozens of very well-known people in this business who have

met less-than-auspicious ends. You start feeling like a survivor. But I'm only a survivor up to this point; tomorrow I may not be."

Renestrated Fist

Scott has used alcohol as a means of escaping the disappoint-ments of his profession — as well as the demands of his own perfectionism - and his drinking, on occasion, has had devastating results. When a closing notice was posted for his first Broadway play, he put his first through a window and finished the show bleeding into a rubber glove; the

wound required 22 stitches.
With "Present Laughter," he is taking no chances. "I won't drink during the entire run of this play," he says. "I've been in plays where I've drunk, and it doesn't work very well. You're not at your best, you're not doing your job, and I've reached the point where I can take the disappointment and grief without resorting to dropping a sixth of vodka every night."

PEOPLE

Sheikh Pays \$1.5 Million, Sues Hotel for \$1 Billion

Sheikh Mohammed al-Fassi paid off a \$1.5-million hotel bill, then filed a \$1-billion suit for malicious prosecution against the Diplomat-Hotel in Hollywood, Fla., where he lived for 10 months with an entourage of 75. His debts paid, the Saudi Arabian sheikh removed belongings worth an estimated \$40 million from the hotel and threatened to move to St. Louis. The hotel had held his jewels, furniture and other personal belongings on a court order since he was arrested last week for failing to pay a two-month tab. An attorney for the Diplomat accepted a cashier's check for \$1.56 million in the chambers of Judge Joseph E. Price
Jr. of Broward Circuit Court. The
sheikh had been given until Tuesday to pay the bill or post a bond.
"Later this week, we will present proof the Diplomat overcharged the sheikh, said the sheikh's attor-ney. Other lawyers for the sheikh paid off creditors owed money ranging from \$1,000 to \$16,000 for such things as cleaning the sheith's clothing and repairing his shoes.

Sonhia Loren has refused to act in Lina Wertmuller's new film. The Alex Cinematografica studio, which is producing the film "Tieta of the Backwoods," said Loren, 47, refused to show up on the set in Rome. Loren's lawyer said the studio refused to pay the actress and had delayed the start of filming several times. Loren was arrested May 19 when she returned to Italy after a two-year absence and served 17 days of a 30-day jail served 17 days of a 10-20 hy manufactured to 10-20 tence imposed in 1980 by an Italian court because she failed to report \$180,000 on her 1963 income

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The Australian Broadcasting Tribunal has banned a television commercial made by a Sydney advertising agency that features Ronald Biggs, Britain's fugitive Great Train Robber. For a \$10,200 fee. Biggs was filmed in his Brazilian hideaway saying he appreciates a good cup of coffee, "When you're on the run, like me." The tribunal, a radio and television matching. a radio and television watchdog authority, says Biggs is a criminal and unsuitable for television promotions. Biggs was convicted and jailed for participating in the \$7.2. million robbery of a mail train out-side London in 1963 but later escaped to Australia and finally Brazil, where he has successfully avoided extradition to Britain.

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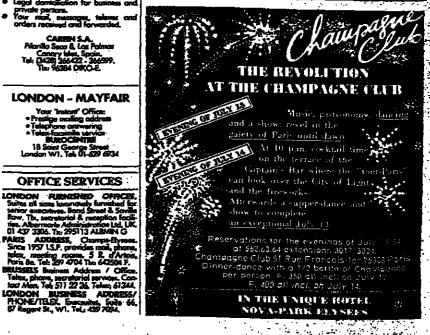
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